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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NOS 170– BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 20, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th July	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	—	7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	— MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA *	—	7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	—	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	— MONGOLIA x	16,304
10th ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	— MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWAL-PINDI	—	16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	— MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..	16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	— MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	—	16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	.. NALDERA x...	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	..	8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOREA * ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWAL-PINDI	..	16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	.. NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	..	16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.	—	11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	—	16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	.. MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWAL-PINDI	—	16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	—	16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	—	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	.. NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOREA*	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	—	16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	.. NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'Chin.' on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at Special educed Rates are available by an sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows :—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	—	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA *	—	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	—	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	—	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
22nd July	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
7th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	CHITRL
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
24th July	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
22nd ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

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N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival *	Departure.
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	24th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hiral	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug	23thAug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10thSept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sept	29thSept

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,585
Reserve Fund		25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

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150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
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Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
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Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
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Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
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Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gaya	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
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Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
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Khamgaon	Yeotmal
Khandwa	

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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A R1432

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS or SALESMEN on Commission basis for imported New and Secondhand Clothing, Fents and Blankets. Apply Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A R1477

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A, 23704.

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C. 23711.

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G R1473

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

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K R1471

PROFESSION

BOON TO DEVITALIZED MALES. Pure Mercury Pill, Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R., Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1469

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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T R1470

FOR SALE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER 8 reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 899, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T. R. 1483.

FREE CINEMA.—If you want to enjoy free Cinema all year round save hundreds of Rupees spent yearly by your children, etc. and realise 50 per cent. interest of your money safely. Apply Box No. 897, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1481

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.—Tea garden shares for sale.—The Jalpaiguri Tea Concerns pay amazingly high dividend varying from 60 to 350 per cent. For particulars please refer to Messrs. B M. and Co., Brokers, Jalpaiguri.
T. R. 1413.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 5196 of 1923.

RANCHODDAS PURSHOTUMDAS. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HARKISONDAS TULSIDAS and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Seti land or ground hereditaments and premises consisting of grass and rice land situate, lying and being in the village of Dahisar Turf Malad in the registration Sub-District of Bandra and District of Thana, Taluka South Salsette and in the District of Bombay Suburban and bearing the following numbers and particulars :—

LOT No. I

Entry No.	Survey No.		Area A.	Area G.	Assessment exclusive of local fund. Rs.	as.	ps.
911	139	1,2,4, and warkhas	3	27½	22	2	,,
13F	157	1	1	21½	6	7	,,
13F	158	Formerly 11 but now 1		¾	,,	1	9
13F	....	Formerly 4 but now 4	1	21	9	6	,,
1040	....	6 to 9	1	6	7	3	,,
1045	....	Formerly 10 but now 10/2		9	1	5	,,
13F	....	5		2¼	,,	3	,,
1474	251	warkhas		20	,,	10	,,
			8	28	47	5	9
				One palm, tree	0	4	0
				Total	47	9	9

Together with the building and well standing thereon and is bounded as follows :—i.e. to say on or towards the East partly by Ghod Bunder and partly by the land of Raghunath Anantjee Mahatre, on or towards the south by the land of Chunilal Dayabhai partly by the land of Jekisson Harivallabh and partly by the land of Raghunath Anantjee Mahatre, on or towards the west by the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines and on or towards the North by the land of Raghunath Anantjee Mahatre and partly by the land of Dahisar Khot and partly by the land of Pandurang Hari.

LOT No. II.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area A G	Assessment exclusive of local fund. Rs.	as.	ps.
1112	168	1, 5, 6 & warkhas	3 32 ½	20	8	9

The property is bounded as follows :—i.e. to say, on or towards the east by the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines, on or towards the South by the land of Estak Bastav Seel on or towards the west partly by the land of Estak Bastav Seel partly by the land of Motiram Pandurang partly by the land of Loday Gustin Seel partly by the land of Harishanker Madhavrao and partly by the land of Dahisar Khot and on or towards the North by the land of Krishnarao Ramchandra

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Rancholdas & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 79 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1925

(Sd.) R. S. PATEL
Ag. Commissioner.
23610

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 974 of 1924.

ARAMITA LISBOA DE SOUZA GUIDO and ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

AUDITHRAO WAGHOJI RAJE SHIRKEE and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of August, 1924, the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 125 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and also in all the messuage tenement or dwelling house, consisting of three floors built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetji Manekji but with the exception of the following rooms namely two rooms on the first floor, admeasuring 26.2/9 and 18.2/3 square yards respectively and one loft, consisting of two rooms Nos. 1 and 2 situate between the ground and first floor and together admeasuring 51 square yards and forming part of the premises belonging to the said Agiary, all of which piece or parcel of land is situated in the Registration Sub-Districts of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts including the land, belonging to the said Agiary and admeasuring 377 square yards or thereabouts in Fort Division and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 422 Old Survey No. 662, 671, 695, 699 and New Survey No. 2/8887, 2/8888 and 2/8889 and bearing Cadastral Nos. 895 and 895 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under "A" Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41, 43 and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Peerozbai daughter of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy first Baronet, on or towards the east partly by a gully and partly by the house of the said Peerozbai and on or towards the west partly by Hornby Road and partly by Raghunath Dadaji street and on or towards the South by the Old Police Court Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner
C23724

DISTRICT COURT SALEM.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 90 OF 1925.

JAMNADAS VISANJEE & SONS of Salem by Proprietors (1) Mathuradas Jamnadas Sait, (2) Bhagavandas Jamnadas Sait, Plaintiffs.

THE FIRM DEVCHAND JAGJEEVANDAS," of Sarat by proprietors. (1) Vithaldas, (2) Harkishandas ..... Defendants.

Claim for Rs. 500 due on dealings.

THIS CASE is posted to 28-7-25 for hearing. If the defendants do not appear the case will be decided exparte.

T. KRISHNASAMI IYENGAR.
Pleader for Plaintiffs.
C23725

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Association's rooms, Sohrab House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 27th July, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider, and if approved by the requisite majority, to adopt a Resolution embodying the proposals of the Committee of the Association in connection with the question of the reduction of the wages of the Mill-operatives.

By order of the Committee,
J. P. WADIA,
Ag. Secretary.

Bombay, 20th July, 1925.
C23720

NOTICE

In the matter of INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913,
and
In the matter of HOMELY HINDU HOSTELS CO., LD.,
(In voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, viz., Kowly Compound, Parbhadevi, Dadar, Bombay, on SUNDAY, 2nd August, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

K. N. PRABHAVALKAR,
Liquidator.

Kowly Compound,
Parbhadevi, Dadar.
6th July 1925.
R1480

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1925, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business.

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1925.

2nd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 11th August, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1925. C 23721.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW POONA STATION.

GUESTS INVITED to the opening ceremony of the new Poona Station are advised that a special train will run from Bombay to Poona and back on the 27th July, 1925, to the following timings :—

Victoria Terminus	Dep. 11-30 a.m.
Poona	Arr. 4-0 p.m.

RETURN JOURNEY.

Poona	Dep. 7-0 p.m.
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 11-35 p.m.

Accommodation on the train is limited, and can only be booked up to the number of seats available.

Guests intending to travel by this train are requested to apply for accommodation at the Office of Mr. Romer, Personal Assistant to the Chief Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus bringing their invitation cards with them. Free passes for the journeys by this train will be issued by that Officer at the same time.

A. S ALCOCK,
Ag. Secretary to Agent.

C23719

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1925, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1925.

2nd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July to 11th August, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1925.
C23722

NOTICE.

THE HOMELY HINDU HOSTELS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In voluntary liquidation).

THE following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company at the Registered Office of the Company on 17th June, 1925, and were confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, held at the same place on 5th July, 1925 :—

(1) That the Company be taken into voluntary liquidation.

and

(2) That Mr Keshavrao Narayan Prabhavalkar be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

HARISCHANDRA LAKSHMANJI KOWLY.
Chairman.

Kowly Compound,
Parbhadevi. Dadar,
15th July, 1925.
R1479

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PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of three hand drawn petrol driven trailor FIRE PUMPS of 100 to 150 gallons pumping capacity per minute and one Chemical Motor Fire Engine, required for Fire Brigade Work, together with 1 per cent of the estimated amount, will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1925.

Covers containing these tenders should be sealed and marked "Tenders for Traitor Pumps and Chemical Motor Fire Engine"

Further particulars re: requirements and the specifications can be had free on application to the Store Keeper.

The Municipality reserve to themselves the right to divide the order, also to reject any tender, without assigning a reason, and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Department,
Dated 15-7-25.

23726

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the contract of cutting grass of the Wadies of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai at Mulund for the year 1925.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RECEIVER,
in suit No. 2017 of 1920.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 16th July, 1925.

23702.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.
APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST DON TAD ROAD ALSO CALLED KAMBEKAR STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 24th day of July, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property by order of and under instructions from the sub-mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Essa Haji Haroon, under the power of sale given to the sub-mortgagees under the Indenture of sub-mortgage dated the 3rd January 1924 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the sub-mortgagees of the other part.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land measuring 122 and 7/9 one hundred and twenty two and seven ninths square yards or thereabouts, situated on the west side of and fronting First Don Tad Road also called Kambekar Street outside the Fort and in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1331, Mandvi Division, Laughten's Survey No. part of 3002, Collector's New No. 3183, 3189, and Collector's Old No. 701, with the messuages, tenemants or buildings standing thereon bearing B. Ward No. 2644 and Street Nos. 260-264 (formerly No. 17) and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the house of Haji Ebrahim Ismail on or towards the east by the said First Don Tad Road on or towards the south by the house of Kalaegur Essak Budun and on or towards the west by the house of Haji Tyeb Elias between which house and the property now being described is a sweeper's passage and which premises have been and now are in the occupation of the tenants of of the original mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the proprietor Carlton Hotel, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 21st and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instants at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction, at the Carlton Hotel premises Outram Road, Hornby Road, Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture comprising drawing room suites, reclining sofas, glass and crockeryware, one semi-grand piano, Chesterfield sofas, cabinets, electric table fans, wooden and iron cots, dressing wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, marble top round tables, side boards, large stove, meat safes, filters, chairs, coaches, writing tables, small and large dining tables and chairs, billiard, tables, billiard benches, almirahs, chest of drawers towel horses, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Bombay Club and opposite to the Currency Bank.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.
Bank of India, Ltd. vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 10th August next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards of thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji end which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings, edifices and structures standing thereon and assessed by the assessment Collector under A Ward No. 1167 Street No. 22, 24 and 11C. 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY,
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES AFRICAN COTTON

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 21st instant at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and C. at their godowns No. 106 at the Sewree Cotton Depot and on account and at the risk of the Insurance Co., concerned.

22 bales African cotton (slightly damaged by water).

1 bale African cotton (slightly damaged by fire and water).

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1925, at 3 p.m. at the Auctioneers' Sale Room:—By order of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, attorneys for Mr. Narandas Gokuldas Share Broker and on account at the risk of the Partnership of Bulidan Aidan Bullion Brokers:—1 Pearls Necklace with a diamond pendant in centre and gold beads set with rubbies.

By order of the Bank and parties concerned:—2 Cases Litho Varnish, 6 Cases Litho Inks in various colour, 1 Case Samples of Coat and hair brushes and pocket lamp cases, 149 Bags iron washers, 7 Case Carpet cleaners, 1 Case Velvet.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PRESENTS

HALL ROACH'S LATEST DISCOVERY.
THE MAN WHO MADE HAROLD LLOYD FAMOUS
A SIX-REEL COMEDY FILLED WITH THRILLS, SURPRISES AND LAUGHTER
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 9
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing: JUNIOR T. T. RACE, ROYAL ASCOT, GIANT SPAN for Waterloo Bridge, etc., etc.,
FELIX GROSSES THE CROOKS
Showing All This Week At 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
SHRI KRISHNA FILM Co.'s FILM
"HOTHAL PADAMANI"
Time and Rates as Usual.

ACCIDENT OR FOUL PLAY?

On the 6th instant (Monday), at about 7 p.m. information was received at the Gamdevi Police Station that one Baloobai (aged about 15), wife of Gagjee Tokersy, residing at Body Guard Lines, Chowpaty, was lighting a primus stove, in her house when her sari accidentally caught fire with the result that she received extensive injuries all over her body. The police removed her to the J.J. Hospital where she was detained for treatment. She died at the hospital on Friday night death being due to the shock following injuries received by burns.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Gagji Tokersy, the husband of the deceased said the deceased had some eruptions on her abdomen. The deceased was boiling water on a stove to bathe the eruptions. Her clothes suddenly caught fire. Witness with the help of some neighbours extinguished the flames.

Dr. H. R. Byrnes, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, in reply to the Court said:

I cannot discover any signs of previous eruptions on her abdomen as that part is severely burnt. But I am of opinion that there could have been no such eruptions as her skin in the vicinity is quite clear.

Nana Aba, a Mukadam in the J. J. Hospital said:—The deceased was a patient in the hospital. An ayah in the hospital wards, where the patient was, told me that the deceased had been complaining that her husband had set her clothes on fire.

The Coroner adjourned further enquiry.

A CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate Jacob Correa, a compounder, charged Dr. V. J. Baynes, D.D.S., with trespass and assault on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. Cursetji C. Mistry, Pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Gomes, Bar-at-Law.

The complainant stated that he was a compounder and lived in a kitchen on the third floor of Tata Terrace at Byculla. The accused is a dental surgeon and lived on the second floor of the same building. On the night of the 25th June when he was lying in his cot in his room, the accused came with one of his servants. Compainant asked the accused as to what he wanted and the accused said: "What are you talking?" He then slapped the complainant and told him to get up. When he got up the accused again slapped him and said: "Stand properly." The accused gave a third slap to the complainant when accused's servant prevented him from assaulting him further. The accused then questioned complainant's authority to stay in the room and ordered him to vacate the room by the 15th of July.

After the complainant and his witness were examined the accused in his statement pleaded not guilty and denied having entered the complainant's room or assaulting him. He stated that he simply went to make enquiries as to who lived in the room. He questioned the complainant who became insolent and abused him

After two witnesses for the defence were examined the case was compounded on the accused paying Rs. ten in charity.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 19.

The monsoon has weakened in North-West and Central India but remains active generally elsewhere. Heavy falls are again reported from Malabar and Chittagong coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, North and East Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad and local in Assam, Orissa, the United Provinces, East Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India West, the West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in South East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Akyab three; Myitkyina one and a half; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one; Silchar two; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar five; Chittagong eight; Narayanganj, Bogra, Dinajpur and Darjeeling one; Ranchi two; Naya Dumka one; Ratnagiri one and a half; Marmugao three; Karwar two; Mangalore and Calicut five and Mercara two.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 18th July. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to, 18th July' 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 19	34 17	42 12	21 19
Fort	0 16	37 01	..	23 22
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 06	35 14	..	25 36
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 17.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.		29.600
Temperature of Air		81.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77.4 "
Dew Point		76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air		83%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		8.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		85.7 "
Minimum do. do.		77 2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		278 miles
Fall of Rain		0.13 inches
Total fall during month		6.16 "
Do, do year		36.84 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m, of 16th July		0.07 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	ft in	h. m.	Jun.	ft in	h. m
Sat	18	16 3	6 59	13	17 4	13 0
		19 2	20 10		20 6	1 50
Sun	19	11 4	27 6	19	3 54	16 9
		22 35	25 6		16 52	19 9
M	20	11 35	18 1	20	4 27	16 6
		23 12	25 9		17 25	19 5
Tue	21	2 5	28 8	21	5 1	16 4
		23 46	28 1		17 57	19 1
W	22	12 34	28 4	22	5 34	16 3
		..	..		18 29	18 8
Th	23	8 18	25 9	23	1 50	18 1
		20 22	24 9		14 41	21 2
Fri	24	0 53	26 1	24	6 38	16 8
		13 28	28 0		19 38	18

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 20 (Mon.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
July 21 (Tues.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
July 22 (Wed.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
July 24 (Fri.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 25 (Sat.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sun.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th July, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 1.85" of rain, Hissar 0.25" and Delhi 0.19". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the north and east of the province. Maximum temperature was below normal in the aforesaid area; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the province.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 3.02" of rain, Mainpuri 0.15", Cawnpore 1.40" and Allahabad 0.27". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal night temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 1.10" of rain, Jaipur 0.81', Ajmer 0.46" and Kotah 2.70". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and heavily clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is generally in excess in the latter area and in defect in lower Sind. Maximum temperature was below normal in east Rajputana; the minimum was lower than usual at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.10" of rain and Neemuch 0.46". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in Central India West. Temperature was almost as usual except at Ahmedabad, where the maximum alone was below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.18' of rain, Saugor 0.73", Khandwa 0.12", Akot 0.72", Amraoti 0.39", Nagpur 0.79" and Chanda 1.48". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Day temperature was below normal in the southern and eastern districts; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.19" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.86," Marmagao 1.69" and Karwar 3.64." Skies are heavily clouded over the south of the division and moderately clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature remained almost normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.7 degs. and the lowest 79.1 degs. both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.13" of rain Belgaum 1.81", Aurangabad 0.10" and Nizamabad 0.88". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal in the north of the division; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has extended rainfall in north-west India and continues active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.52", Calicut 3.73", Cochin 0.82", Coimbatore 0.16" and Masulipatam 0.47".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th July 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active generally. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, the east and north Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Akyab one and a half inches; Tavoy, Diamond Island two; Moulmein, Toungoo, Myitkyina, Sibsagar, Tezpur one; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar three; Noakhali, Calcutta four; Barisal one; Khulna one and a half, Hukitala three; Cuttack two; Purnea one and a half, Benares, Lucknow one; Mussoree three; Ludhiana one and a half; Nowgong two; Pendra one; Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.19	0.44	—0.25	9.78
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.91	1.55	—0.64	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	10.87	6.14	+4.73	34.77
Lahore	..	7.70	4.79	+2.91	19.62
Hissar	0.25	5.50	3.65	+1.85	14.47
Ambala	1.85	14.34	8.17	+6.17	30.45
Delhi	0.19	8.16	8.08	+0.08	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	3.02	19.37	7.97	11.40	26.90
Mainpuri	0.15	15.16	7.18	+7.97	27.07
Jhansi	0.07	19.13	11.14	+7.89	36.17
Cawnpore	1.40	15.98	8.67	+7.31	35.92
Allahabad	0.27	25.02	10.91	14.11	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	1.39	0.71	+0.68	3.68
Karachi	..	1.59	2.49	—0.90	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	1.10	5.75	3.26	+2.49	11.79
Ajmer	0.46	3.61	6.47	—2.86	20.65
Jaipur	0.81	6.22	7.13	—0.91	24.21
Kotah	2.70	12.30	9.57	+2.93	28.23
Mount Abu	..	17.65	16.47	+1.18	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.60	5.34	—2.74	14.39
Dwarka	..	2.93	6.63	—3.70	13.52
Veraval	..	13.96	7.49	+6.47	18.80
Rajkot	..	6.53	10.79	—3.96	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	12.53	7.62	+4.91	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.02	18.84	18.26	+0.58	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.10	18.43	10 62	+7.81	28.83
Deesa	..	8.32	7.14	+1.18	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	0.46	10.76	9.14	+1.62	29.19
Indore	..	8.04	11.50	—3.46	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.18	28.74	17.08	11.66	55.11
Saugor	0.73	23.75	14.43	+9.32	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	14.57	14.57	0	48.83
Khandwa	0.12	6.88	10.27	—3.42	29.63
Akola	0.72	7.24	11.01	—3.77	31.35
Amraoti	0.39	10.71	11.98	—1.27	33.05
Nagpur	0.79	18.16	17.36	+0.81	48.97
Chanda	1.48	14.47	17.48	—3.01	51.90
Raipur	0.04	26.00	16.73	+9.27	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.19	34.17	34.87	—0.70	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.86	38.67	29.13	10.46	99.98
Mormugao	1.69	41.34	48.58	—7.24	94.95
Karwar	3.64	?	61.38		120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.13	6.69	7.15	—0.46	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	5.30	7.09	—1.79	22.33
Poona	0.09	5.71	8.75	—3.04	27.11
Sholapur	..	4.62	7.25	—2.63	28.45
Bijapur	0.02	0.69	4.62	—3.93	20.90
Belgaum	1.81	24.76	17.12	+7.64	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.10	5.24	8.80	—3.56	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.88	8.15	11.01	—2.88	40.08
Hyderabad	..	3.46	8.16	—4.69	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	2.52	68.35	60.46	+7.39	125.68
Calicut	3.73	58.14	51.85	—6.29	117.16
Cochin	0.82	34.76	42.31	—7.55	114.51
Trivandrum	0.03	11.38	17.98	—6.60	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.06	15.21	11.42	+3.79	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.47	7.31	8.35	—1.04	41.59
Bellary	0.01	0.29	2.84	—2.55	20.51
Cuddapah	0.03	1.66	5.27	—3.61	31.23
Madras	..	1.18	4.00	—2.82	50.74
Bangalore	0.03	2.53	5.34	—2.81	35.37
Coimbatore	0.16	2.94	2.51	+0.43	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	3.60	2.19	+1.47	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.91	2.33	—1.42	54.98

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 18.

To-day a drop of 47 to 38 points in New York futures has been reported. Early the market advanced on some buying but later eased on heavy long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 24 to 21 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 17th inst., as under:—

"Market declined on week-end liquidation. Weather unchanged."

In accordance with a sharp drop reported in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened Rs. 3½ lower with Broach July/Aug. at Rs. 448, and advanced to Rs. 451½ on buying by prominent Shroffs. On moderate selling by Bazar operators the market eased to Rs. 450½ and closed steady at Rs. 451 at 4 p.m. Broach May opened at Rs. 415 and going down by half a rupee advanced steadily to Rs. 418 on buying by Brokers and Commission Houses, and the market closed at Rs. 417½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 418½ and going up by half a rupee on buying by Bazar operators closed at 418½ at 6-30 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 391 and closed steady at Rs. 395 on Bazar operators buying. Bengal July and January were nominally quoted at Rs. 380 and Rs. 354 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	418½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	452
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	354
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	395

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Bengal F.G. M.G.	375/82	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/82	.....
Punjab-American M. G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hight Fine M.G.	410/420	450/460
Nagpur	415/425	450/460
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	355/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M G.	415/420	445
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	380/90	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	409/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	390/400
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	465
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M. G.	.....	410/425
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M. G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th July, 1925:—

Cotton	6625 Bs.
Wheat	2574 Cwt.
Linseed	4229 ,,
Rape, etc.	69 ,,
Gingellyseed	153 ,,
Poppyseed	74 ,,
Groundnuts	1359 ,,
Castorseed	2405 ,,
Rice	21326 ,,
Myrabollams	197 ,,
Cottonseed	8449 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	240 ,,
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	470 ,,
Coal	2702 Tons

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDON & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers & Commission Agents received on Saturday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co.:—

New York, dated 17.

"Week end liquidation."

RUBBER.

London, July 18.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 49 Aug.-Sept sellers.

Tone.—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 52 July sellers.

Tone.—Opened quieter and easier on outside selling.—Closed easier.

Stacked Ribbed Sheets 55 1-4 July Buyers.

London, July 17.

Rubber apart from the reaction in the middle of the week, market was very excited due chiefly to American together with continental buying and covering of all positions. Producers generally freely met demand for long forward positions and business throughout for 1926 was very considerable. Stevenson Scheme was again subjected to numerous questions in parliament and the replies clearly indicate that Government though keenly following the situation do not allow them to stampeded into hasty legislation to amend scheme. In the meantime authoritative source opines that in existing circumstances, release of 15 per cent for August/October will not be surprising and would probably only temporarily affect market.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, July 18.

New York Market, 17th July.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.35	Oct.	24.35 —	23.88	—47
23.88	Jan.		23.45	—43
24.14	Mar.		23.76	—38
	May.		23.98	—

New York spot on 16th July, 24.90 plus 25; New Orleans 24.20 plus 30.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market declined on long liquidation. Ootober highest 24.50 (10-09 a.m.), lowest 23.80 (1-52 p.m.) range .70 points.

Liverpool Market, 17th July.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13 13	July			13.37	+24
12.65	Oct.	12.87+22	12.86+21	12.86	+21
12 52	Jan.	12.73+21		12.73	+21
12.56	Mar.			12.77	+21
	Egyptian.				
23.50	Nov.			23.85	+35
22.40	Jan.			22.75	+35

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-05 a.m.:—Light rains New Orleans Dist., Galveston (S. Texas) Dist.

(2) Cabled 4-50 p.m.:—Market small. Good understone. American cross rate 4.86 1/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 18.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	465/70	449	416 1/2 D/Jan 393 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	410/25		
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/10		
„ M. G. F. G.	385/87	380	353
Khandesh Black leaf	375/90		
Khandwa-Sanavad	390/410		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	385/400		
Harda	385/4.0		
Ujjain	380/420		
Parbhani Purna.	400/410		
Nander.	395/410		
Wardha/Warora.	440/45		
Nagpur Katol	445/50		
Adoni	415/20		
Sindh/American	480/85		
Sangli Miraj	435/45		
Bagalkot	430/35		
Coompta	440/55		
Tirupur	485/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	440/50		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	435/45		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 17-7-25	9340000	6852000
„ Yesterday do	—	8000
Exports to date do	8035000	5718000
Stock at Ports 17-7-25	290000	209000
„ Interior Towns. do	179000	216000
„ Liverpool do	718000	418000
Visible Supply 11-7-25	1445000	1058000
Quantity in Sight do	14498000	11524000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
6625	3514683	3248340	3550759

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th July

1924-25	1923-24
14488	20447

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-7-25 6,50,773 B/s last year—7,04,093 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 16th July

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	651416	1070036	781514
China	338490	237858	372352
Japan	1562338	1241470	1677438
Coast-Ports	30820	50191	47895
Total	2583064	2599555	2879299
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	7122	510	14789
China Japan & Coast ports	28758	6344	8598

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-2-6	21-5-0	69-5-0

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York declined 47 to 38 points and Liverpool advanced 24 to 21 points. From all accounts the drought continues in Texas and the market continues to be in the hands of speculators. The American Mill consumption during June this year was 494,000 which compares with 350,000 for June 1924, 542,000 for June 1923, and 508,000 for June 1922. We have received a telegram from one of our Liverpool friends which reads as follows:—

"Crop development good except in Texas and parts of Oklahoma, market nervous owing to uncertainty regarding crop and labour troubles here."

The above speaks for itself.

The local market opened here with new Broach at Rs. 415, and has since advanced to Rs. 415½ with old Broach at 448/49, Oomras at Rs. 391½/92, and Bengals nominally at Rs. 378 and Rs. 350 for old and new crops respectively.

Sampin closed this morning 320.00, 311.40, and 308.40 for July, October and January, these rates being 2.60, 1.60 and 4.10 down respectively for each month.

Ready Cotton:—Yesterday there was a small demand, the local Mills being buyers.

Marwadi Bazaar Satur., 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/Aug. Rs. 451. A/May 1926 Rs. 417½, Oomra D/January Rs. 394½.

Bengal July Rs. 381, D/January Rs. 353.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 18.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh —	89	292,137	339,964
Central India	312	336,490	301,652
Barsi and Nagar	92	204,184	204,622
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	96,992	104,038
Berar — —	161	563,760	646,391
Central Provinces —	65	254,820	268,295
Total Oomras —	719	1,748,383	1,864,962
Dholera	1,412	307,969	183,467
N.W. Provinces	—	130,771	122,521
Rajputana —	79	79,089	89,596
Sind-Punjab	—	361,050	308,433
Broach —	—	481,558	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar	1,061	189,280	182,587
Westerns-Northerns	890	98,367	87,179
Cocanada —	—	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia —	—	34,636	27,878
Persian	80	5,428	8,743
American —	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	1,784	63,350	62,472
Comilla, Burma & other sorts —	—	3,495	826
Total —	6,625	35,14,083	32,48,240

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 16th July This year.	Last year.
Europe — —	115	651,416	1,070,036
Japan & China —	2,093	1,900,828	1,479,328
Coast Ports —	—	30,820	50,191
Upcountry by Rail. — —		14,488	20,407
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan — — —		35,880	13,907
Total —	2,208	2,633,432	2,633,869

COTTON

Liverpool, July 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150.
Mid American Spot:
Universal Standard 13.92 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.30.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Oct	24.34
Jan	23.85
March	24.10
New York Noon Call	
Oct	24.36
Jan	23.89
March	24.17
New Orleans 10a.m.	
Oct	23.68
Jan	23.82

Liverpool, July 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Universal Standard 13.78 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.30.

Liverpool, July 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C Liverpool:—

July	13.37	+24
Oct.	12.86	+ 23
Jan.	12.73	+ 21
March	12.77	+ 21

Liverpool, July 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July	13.31—.06
Oct	12.77—.09
Jan	12.65—.08
March	12.69—.08

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 17.

Cotton Liverpool.	Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.
July	13.37+.24
Aug	13.16+.22
Sep	12.96+.20
Oct	12.86+.21
Nov	12.72+.22
Dec	12.73+.21
Jan	12.73+.21
Feb	12.72+.21
Mar	12.77+.21
April	12.75+.20
May	12.81+.22
June	12.75+.23
July	12.74+.20

Tone:—Barely steady.

Liverpool, July 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

July	13.31	—	.06
August	13.08	—	.08
September	12.88	—	.08
October	12.77	—	.09
November	12.63	—	.09
December	12.65	—	.08
January	12.65	—	.08
February	12.64	—	.08
March	12.69	—	.08
April	12.67	—	.08
May	12.72	—	.09
June	12.67	—	.08
July	12.66	—	.08

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 17.

July	30.00+1.00
Aug	29.00+1.00
Sep	27.60+.55
Oct	26.25+.50
Nov	23.85+.30
Dec	23.35+.55
Jan	22.75+.35
Feb	22.70+.35
Mar	22.50+.35
April	22.45+.35
May	22.40+.35
June	22.35+.35
July	22.30+.35

Manchester cloth enquiry increasing with more Indian sales.

Yarns:—better demand.

Liverpool, July 18.

July	30.35	+	.35
August	29.35	+	.35
September	27.75	+	.15
October	26.35	+	.10
November	23.85	unchgd.	
December	23.35	unchgd.	
January	22.75	unchgd.	
February	22.70	unchgd.	
March	22.50	unchgd.	
April	22.45	unchgd.	
May	22.40	unchgd.	
June	22.35	unchgd.	
July	22.30	unchgd.	

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, July 17.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	13.27—.10
Oct	12.73—.13
Dec	12.62—.11
Jan	12.59—.14
March	12.64—.13

London 17th.
Belgium 10523.
Athens 30600.
Cuban Sugar 12/1 1/2 July value.

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 17.

Scinde Good 9.70.
Scinde Fully Good 10.10.
Scinde Fine 10.50.
Bengal Good 9.80.
Bengal Fully Good 10.20.
Bengal Fine 10.60.
Oomra Good 10.50.
Oomra Fully Good 10.90.
Oomra Fine 11.30.
Broach Good 11.25.
Broach Fully Good 11.65.
Broach Fine 12.05.

Liverpool, July 18.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Scinde, "Good"	9.70
Scinde, "Fully Good"	10.10
Scinde, "Fine"	10.50
Bengal, "Good"	9.80
Bengal, "Fully Good"	10.20
Bengal "Fine"	10.60
Oomra, "Good"	10.50
Oomra "Fully Good"	10.90
Oomra, "Fine"	11.30
Broach, "Good"	11.25
Broach "Fully Good"	11.65
Broach "Fine"	12.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, July 17.

Total Actual Export 10,000 bales.
Total Forwarded consumers 58,000
Total Imports 47,000.
Total Stock 718,000
Actual Weekly Sales 19,570.
Water Twist 1/8 1/2.
Printers cloth 40/..

AMERICAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 17.

Futures at New York:—

Oct.	23.88	—	.47.
Jan.	23.45	—	.43.
March	23.76	—	.38
May	23.98		

New York, July 18.

Futures at New York:—

Oct	23.92+.04
Jan	23.47+.04
Mar	23.80+.04
July	24.0.+.06

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 17.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports nil.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000.
Futures at New York:—

October	23.88—.47
January	23.45—.43
March	23.76—.38
May	23.98

Spot Cotton at New York:—24.40—.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.85—.35
Tone of Spot Cotton:—

October	23.32—.38
January	23.50—.36

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 5/8.
Demand Bills 48568.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 69 3/8.

New York, July 18.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain..
Exports to Continent 2,000.
Futures at New York.

October	23.92	+	.09
January	23.49	+	.04
March	23.80	+	.04
May	24.06	+	.06

Spot Cotton at New York 24.50 + .10.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.85 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans:—

October	23.31	—	.01
January	23.51	+	.01

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 5-8.
Demands Bills 4.85.68.
Silver Foreign Mined. 69 3-8

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 17.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 22,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 1,000.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 36,000.
Week's Exports to Japan 7,000.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 290,000.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 179,000.

London, July 18.

Tele Transfers 1/63/32 quiet.
Bar Gold £4-4.11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 18.

Total in Sight 14,552,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 125,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 204,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 1,361,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 332,000 bales.
Total Sales 20,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 800 bales.
East Indian Stock 39,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 4,600 bales.
East Indian Import of the week 6,000 bales.
East Indian Speculation 1,300 bales.
American Afloat 9,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 25,000 bales.
Total Afloat 135,000 bales.
Taking of the world's Spinners of American, Cotton 140,000 bales.

FREIGHT OF COAL

London, July 17.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/- to 15/6.
Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15.6.

WHEAT

London, July 17.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. 58/- Jun/Jul sellers.

Rozaria Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. 59/6 Jun/July sellers.

Tone:—Firm and bearer on higher American plate and Liverpool options. There were few offers with a fair inquiry.

Australian 56/3 Jun/July sellers.

Choice White Karachi 56/6 Jun/July sellers.

Tone:—Cargo, Victorian 56/6 in bulk paid for June shipment.

Barletta Russo—62 1-2 lbs 58-9 June/Jul sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 1-2 lbs 59-9 June July sellers.

Tone.—Firm on higher American plate closed quiet lower Liverpool.

Australian 56-6 June/July sellers.

Choice White Karachi 57-6 June/July sellers.

Cargo West Australian 58 July paid.

London, July 17.

Official Preliminary Estimate of the area sown.

Wheat 18,525,000 acres.
Oats 2,840,000 acres.
Linseed 5,434,000 acres.

Compared with the last years final estimate which shows a decrease of 543,000 acres.

SEEDS.

London, July 18th.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £19 13-16 Aug.Sept. sellers.

£19 1-2 Jan.-Feb. sellers.

Firm on higher asked demand quiet.

Linseed Bombay £22 5-8 July-Aug.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 3-8 Aug.-Sept. sellers.—Quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay £22 3-8 July.-Aug sellers slow.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 5-8 July.-Aug. nominal.

Rapeseed. Toria, per ton £21 7-8 July.-Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 3-8 July.-Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 7-8 July-Aug. sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed held steadily. Little doing.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £23 1-8 July-Aug. sellers.

LINSEED

London, July 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21 3/4 July/Aug nominal.

£21 1/2 Aug/Sep done.

Tone:—

Held for higher prices. Trade very quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

Raw Linseed Oil 41 1/8 July value.

Raw Linseed Oil 41/6 Sep/Oct. done and Buyers.

JAVA SUGAR

London, July 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 July/Sep sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/10 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/1 1/2 Jan/Mar sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/4 Jan/Mar sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/4 3/4 Jan/Mar sellers.

Tone:—Market was steady but not active.

London, July 18.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15-9 July/Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15-10 1-2 Oct./Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 16-1 1-2 Jan.-March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 16-4 Jan.-March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 16-4 3-4 Janu-March sellers.

Tone.—Steady but not active.

London 17th Cuban Sugar 12-1 1-2 July value.

METAL REPORT

London, July 17.

Tin Block 261.

London, July 17.

English best Selected Copper 63 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. 61 15/16.
Copper Braziers 80.
Yellow Metal 68 1/4.
Hard Spelter 30 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets 15 7/8.

London, July 17.

English best Selected Copper ... £63 3-4
Standard Copper G. M. B. ... £61 15-16
Copper Braziers £80.
Yellow Metal 68 1-4.
Hard Spelter 30 1-2.
Corrugated Sheets £15 7-8.

BARLEY

London, July 17.

Karachi Barley 40/6 Jul/Aug sellers.

London, July 18.

Karachi Barley 40-6 July-Aug sellers.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, July 18.

Ready Prices are unchanged in yesterday's closing price-levels with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 4,000 bags.

June Shipment Prices record a drop of about a Pence in yesterday's closing price-levels, while July-August-September, October-November-December and January-February-March Shipment Prices register a rise of about a Pence or two.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 15-6 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment. June, Sh. 15-1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 15-5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 16-1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Jan.-Feb.-March, Sh. 16-4 per cwt. F. B. H.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/6 5/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs, 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs., 810.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs., 795.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P., Rs. 109.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 158½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 212.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 157¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 273½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol., 4.86-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs., 103.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs., 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs., 105.00.
London—Rome Liras, 131.00.
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
Tone of Exchange—Steady but dull market.

London, July 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3-32 firm.
Bar Gold £4-4.11 1.2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 3-2 steady.

London, July 17.

Rentes 3 per cent 42 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers and offerings are small. Closing steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4.
Intersts 7 days market loans 3 1/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.
Bullion.—Bars bought £159,000 and sovereigns for export to Java £5,000.
Weekly Bullion export £205,450.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDIA. QUOTATIONS

London, July 17.

Stockholm 18.07
Christiania 27.96.
Amsterdam 12.11.
Switzerland 25.03.

London, July 17.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.50.
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 5/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 131.92.

New York, July 17.

Demand Bills 48568.

London, July 17.

Belgium Exchange 105.23.
Athens Exchange 306.00.

London, July 18.

Warsaw 25.42.
Rentes 3 per cent 103.25.
Berlin Cheques on London 42 1-2.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.
Closing Tone of Silver 32 1.16.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent steady nothing doing.
Interest day to day loans 3 1-4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1-4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March, 1925.

STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 17.

There was a renewed activity in rubber shares and any shares available were readily absorbed.

Bombay, July 18.

There was a renewed activity in rubber shares and any shares available were readily absorbed.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 18.

Three months—4-9/16 per cent.
Six months—4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate—5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate—4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 18.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13-6-6.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 13-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-5-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-4-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-2.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72-2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 72.

London, July 17.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 32.
Silver forward, d. 32.
Tone of Silver—Quiet and idle, nothing doing.

MONEY.

Call—2¼ per cent.
One month—2 per cent.
Three months—2 per cent.
Six months—3 per cent.
Tone of money market—Easy.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 18.

Sravan.—Opening 72-3, closing 72-2.
Bhadravo.—Opening 72-1, closing 72.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 18.

Sravan.—Opening 21-5, closing 21.5.
Bhadravo.—Opening 21-4-6, closing 21-4-6.
Tone:—Quiet.

DISCOUTNS

London, July 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16.
Discounts Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 9/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 15 5/8.

(Continued on page 10.)

BIRKENHEAD BLUSTERS AGAIN

BRITAIN'S "SETTLED DETERMINA TION"

BUT "DOOR NOT CLOSED FOR CO-OPERATION."

LONDON, July 18.

His recent pronouncement on Indian policy was referred to by Lord Birkenhead in a speech at Milton Abbey Park, Dorset, to-day, when he remarked that it was deeply considered. He declared that he had the good fortune to observe that his speech in the House of Lords was accepted without question and almost without criticism by the House of Commons, where the spokesmen of the Labour and Liberal Parties supported the main principles of Government's policy. "Therefore, I would say to our Indian critics: 'Realise that what I said in the House of Lords represents not only my Party's considered policy but it is also the considered and deliberate judgment of all Parties of the British nation." If they are prepared to co-nation.' If they are prepared honestly and sincerely to attempt to make the Constitution we gave them a success, no door is closed to them; but if, on the contrary, they are determined to render ineffective and futile the Constitution we framed, there are very few doors open to them and that is the settled determination of the British nation."—Reuter.

PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY.

WILL MR. PATEL BE ELECTED?

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Brisk canvassing is proceeding for electing Mr. V. J. Patel as the President of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Patel is sure of getting 52 Swarajist votes. He will have to get at least thirteen more votes to ensure his election.—A. P.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BILL FOR BETTER REGULATION.

BOMBAY, July 18.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A. has given notice of moving a bill in the Legislative Assembly providing for better regulation of Insurance companies operating in India. In the objects and reasons it is stated that the existing Insurance Legislation affords no protection to the Policy-holders of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, and as regards Life Assurance Companies the only protection afforded is a deposit by instalments of the securities of the face value of Rs. 2,00,000, but in view of the fact that there are a large number of foreign companies doing extensive Life Assurance business who invest all their assets outside India, the protection afforded to their Indian policyholders is not adequate, and in case of an emergency may prove to be precarious and illusory. The Bill is intended to remedy this condition and follows the existing legislation on the subject in Canada, which embodies the benefit of the experience gained after a working of nearly half a century.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

SIMLA, July 18.

Four non-official resolutions have been admitted by the President of the Council of State. Sardar Jogendra Singh has given notice of three while Mr. Khaparde of one. Sardar Jogendra Singh will move that for the business management of State-owned Railways a Board of Directors be appointed at the headquarters of every railway system owned and managed by the State composed of four members with the Agent as Chairman.

The Hon. Sardar will also move that in committees to be appointed by Government in future, provision should be made for proper and adequate representation of the agricultural and rural classes. He will further recommend that a new air squadron should be established forthwith officered by Indians.

Mr. Khaparde's resolution urges a mixed Committee of official and non-officials members to determine the effect of the changes introduced in consequence of the Report of the Committee appointed in 1921 in the interests of piece workers in Government of India presses and to make recommendations.—A. P.

WOMEN'S RIGHT FOR ELECTION

MRS. NAIDU'S ADVICE.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Interviewed, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said women should seek election in municipalities and legislatures of India. Ever since the Indian National Congress was started women were taking part in the national assemblies. She was anxious that the Congress should have within its fold two departments—an Overseas Department and a Labour Department.

She condemned strikes because in the absence of a labour fund poor labourers suffered much during the days of strikes.—A. P.

Madras, Jul 18th.—In the Madras Hockey Tournament this evening Bangalore Indians (last year's runners-up) met and defeated Anglo-Indian Sports Club (last year's Cup winners) by two goals. Both goals were scored in the first half.—A. P.

CHINA AND POWERS.

REVISION OF AGREEMENTS

NOT BEFORE ORDER RESTORED.

LONDON, July 18.

A Havas Agency message says: Newspapers expect that the Powers will consider a revision of the agreements only after the restoration of order in China.—Reuter.

DOSSER TO BE EXPELLED?

SHANGHAI, July 17.

A Magistrate and a British assessor in a mixed court have ordered the expulsion of Dosser (mentioned on 8th instant) from the international settlement. The sentence has been suspended for a fortnight on pending a possible appeal against the Court's authority to expel foreigners. The charge of being in possession of inflamatory literature was dismissed.—Reuter.

The text of the message referred to above reads:—

[Shanghai, July 8.—Of the four charges against Dosser the mixed court has dismissed, on technical points, three, the chief of which was that the accused was preparing to commit a hostile act against certain foreign States. Dosser was remanded on bail of twenty thousand tarls which the Soviet Trade Mission is alleged to have furnished. The remaining charge accuses Dosser of preparing opening to incite to disorder. All charges against Dosser's wife have been dismissed.]

DEMAND FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

MEETING BROKEN UP IN DISORDER

PEKING, July 18.

The citizens' mass demonstration with the object of demanding negotiations with Great Britain alone for the return to China of British Concessions and the abolition of unequal treaties has proved a failure being only sparsely attended. It was chiefly organised by extremists, and when the meeting assembled Communists and Non-Communists began abusing each other and almost came to blows. The meeting broke up in disorder, and no resolutions were passed.—Reuter.

15 DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

HONG KONG, July 18.

Fifteen dead bodies have been recovered from the debris of the Pokhung Fong collapse. Nineteen persons have been admitted into hospital. All victims are Chinese except two Indian watchmen.—Reuter.

NO HOPES OF RESCUING MORE VICTIMS.

HONG KONG JULY 19.

Hopes of rescuing any more victims of the Pokhhung Fong collapse have been abandoned. Forty three dead and 18 injured were recovered from the ruins.—Reuter.

NAGPUR ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE,

NAGPUR, July 17.

The All Party Conference which was to be held on 19th instant has been adjourned to 30th instant but a preliminary informal meeting will be held at Sir Hari Singh Gour's bungalow on the 20th instant to consider whether representatives of the local Legislative Council should assume Ministerial responsibility and thus save the Reforms which would otherwise be wrecked, to propose a change in the Congress constitution for the unification of all parties, to suggest changes in the political programme of the country, to bring about a change in the attitude and policy of Government towards political reforms and to make suggestions for the guidance of the people relating Lord Birkenhead's speech.—A. P.

WASH-AWAY ON G. I. P. RY.

The Traffic Superintendent G. I. P. Railway wires from Jhansi under date 18th:—

Owing to heavy rain, a part of the line near Kunch on the Jhansi Cawnpore section has been washed away. Transhipment of passengers is not expected till 19th instant.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Alicante.—Marshall Petain has arrived here by aeroplane en route to Rabat.—Reuter.

Lord and Lady Reading leave London for India on 23rd July. Lord Reading visited Wembley on Saturday and toured the Indian pavilion for which he expressed great admiration.—Reuter.

London, July 18.—The death has occurred of Francis Brandt, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court.—Reuter.

London, July 18.—Sir Geoffrey de Mont-Morency, Private Secretary to Lord Reading, who went into a nursing home was to-day successfully operated upon for appendicitis.—Reuter.

Sydney, July 18.—The English Association Football team beat Australia by five goals to nil.—Reuter.

London, July 18.—At Ranelagh in the final of King's Coronation Cup, Eaton beat the Jodhpur Polo Team by six goals to three.—Reuter.

London, July 18.—At Queen's Club, in the Army Lawn Tennis Final, Barclay beat the Holder, Captain King (Engineers) 6/2, 6/3, 5/7, 6/3.—Reuter.

London July 18.—At Bisley, the King's Prize was won by Sapper A. Smith, late Engineers with a score of 226.—Reuter.

RANGOON APPEAL

DOES ZOROASTRIANISM ADMIT OF CONVERSION?

FURTHER ARGUMENTS.

LONDON, July 17.

The Privy Council resumed the hearing of the Rangoon appeal cabled on 16th instant. Mr. Dunne K. C., for the appelants said that they objected to worshipping in the presence of persons of another race and also objected to a person not Parsee being a Zoroastrian. They were of opinion that purity of blood was the first consideration.

Replying to Lord Blanesburgh, Counsel said that there could not be a genuine Zoroastrian who was not a Parsee. Not for a thousand years till the recent case of a wealthy French lady in Bombay had such a question of conversion been raised. Appellants held that a man could not be convert to their religion.

"A POSSIBILITY."

Lord Phillimore said that conversion to the religion must be a possibility; otherwise initiation ceremonies would be meaningless. Mr. Dunne had quoted a Bombay judge in a similar action who asserted that Parsees were ready to overlook immorality and anything but alienage. They would not admit a purest, most blameless foreigner, but were willing to admit all illegitimate children of Parsee parents. That was not religion; it was essentially irreligious; it was pure unadulterated Oriental caste.

At the conclusion of the appellants' case, Lord Phillimore said that their Lordships accepted the findings of the Court below, that Bella's mother was a Parsee, and that any ceremonies necessary to make her a Zoroastrian had been carried out. Therefore, she could be taken to be a Zoroastrian. All that the respondent's counsel had to do was to argue the remaining points. The case was adjourned. — Reuter.

DUSSELDORF, DUISBURG AND RUHRORT.

TO BE EVACUATED IN "NEAR FUTURE"

PARIS, July 17.

"Le Temps" publishes a message from Brussels to the effect that the Belgian Government, in agreement with the British and French Governments, had decided that Dusseldorf, Duisburg, Ruhrort should be evacuated in the near future.—Reuter.

RUHR EVACUATION

TO BE COMPLETED ON 31ST INST.

PARIS, July 18.

Cologne and Berlin messages state that the French evacuation of the Ruhr which will be completed on July 31st is proceeding quietly compared with the more conspicuous and spectacular policy of marching out with flying colours of 2½ years ago. Bochum and Becklinghausen were evacuated on July 18th very quietly. Gelsenkirschen is being evacuated on July 19th, and Rattingen on July 21st. The last of the French colonial troops will leave the Ruhr on Monday.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

Many billets have already been released from Essen, but reports of imminent evacuation of Dusseldorff Teerisburg and Rehrart are premature.—Reuter.

RESUMPTION OF PRE-WAR LOANS QUOTATION.

BOURSE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

BERLIN, July 17.

The Bourse Committee has decided to resume the official quotation of pre-war loans, as from 20th July.

[Reuter's message of 8th instant from Berlin announced that "The Committee of the Bourse has decided to close the Exchange to-day as a protest against the decision of the Revaluation Committee of the Reichstag to differentiate between the old and new holders of papermark State loans and grant the latter revaluation only at 2½ per cent. compared with five per cent. for old holders. All other German Exchangers have closed. Bankers and financiers generally anticipate that the German securities abroad will be adversely affected thereby. The Bourse Committee consider that the differentiation will destroy confidence in the German loans. The Committee has decreed that until further notice the quotations of the loans of the Reich and Federal States should be struck out of the list."]

ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION'S ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, July 18.

The Anglo-Indian deputation under the leadership of Colonel Gidney has been in close conference with the Council of the Anglo-Indian Association in London. Unanimity has been reached on the steps to be taken. Col. Gidney is interviewing various members of Government. Meanwhile a petition is being prepared for submission to Lord Birkenhead. The petition is chiefly concerned with the status of the community under the Reforms, the effect of Indianization upon the community and its position in respect of army service.—Reuter.

MOSUL VILAYET.

ALLEGED REPRISALS AGAINST INHABITANTS

REPLY TO TURKEY.

GENEVA, July 17.

Replying to the complaint of the Turkish Government through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations regarding the alleged measures of reprisal against the inhabitants of the Mosul vilayet who had declared themselves in favour of Turkey, the British Government has sent a letter to the Secretary-General stating that it has forwarded the Turkish note to the High Commissioner of Iraq and requesting further information on the subject. The letter also states that the measures adopted by the authorities were necessitated by the interests of public order and security and not owing to public manifestations of opinions. Moreover, the procedure followed by the Commission in its enquiry precluded the authorities from knowing the opinions of inhabitants.

It is understood that the Commission's report on the Iraq boundary dispute would be shortly in the hands of the members of the Council of the League.—Reuter.

MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN.

VIOLENT RIFF ATTACKS.

PARIS, July 18.

Marshal Petain met Lyautey in Rabat, and was later received in audience by the Sultan of Morocco.

General Naulin, interviewed before proceeding to Morocco, to take up the command of French troops there, applauded the decision to send Marshal Petain to Morocco as his presence there would cheer up the troops. General Naulin said that there were at present 125,000 troops in the Riff region, and he believed that this force was adequate to achieve the French aims.

Reports in the French press of Riff activities in the direction of Fez are confirmed by a Madrid message which describes violent Riff attacks on Ainicha, and incessant aeoplane bombardments of the enemy lines.—Reuter.

RIFFIANS' OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, July 18.

Fez.—The Riffians to-day violently attacked the French positions at Ouedharine and Ainmatouf but were repulsed with heavy losses.—Reuter.

NEED OF FRENCH REINFORCEMENT.

PARIS, July 18.

A communique from Fez states that the garrison of Wadiharima post repulsed violent attacks of the Riffs who suffered heavily and retired to the mountains. It appears that the Riffs intended to attack all the posts between Babhoceine and Tafrant. The day showed a marked improvementin the sithation.

A telegram from Tangier says the rebels suffered very heavily at Wergha and around Kelladeslees.

The "Matin's" Special Correspondent in Morocco estimates that forty French battalions will have to be sent to break the Riff pressure.—Reuter.

VILLAGES SACKED.

MADRID, July 18.

A communique reports favourable Spanish operations in course of which the native troops entered the Riff territory and sacked several villages. Casualties were confined to the native troops.—Reuter.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR MOROCCAN ARMY.

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—General Naulin, new Commander-in-Chief in Morocco has left for Marseilles en route to Casa Blanca.—Reuter.

PROF. SCOPES'S TRIAL.

EXPERTS' TESTIMONY EXCLUDED.

DAYTON, July 18.

Little evidence has hitherto been taken in Prof. Scopes's case, most of the time having been taken up by arguments on legal points. Mr. Bryan finally objected to the admission of evidence of scientists. Judge Raulston allowed the point which will exclude the testimony of experts, many of whom had travelled hundreds of miles to testify on behalf of Prof. Scopes. Angry outbursts greeted the ruling.—Reuter.

It will be recalled that Prof. Scope is being tried on a charge of teaching evolution in violation of the recent State legislation enacted at the instance of the Fundamentalists who insist on pure Bible teaching.

SACHIN-LOHARU ALLIANCE.

A correspondent writes:—

Nawabzada Mohommed Hyder Khan, Heir Apparent of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Sachin, has been betrothed to the eldest daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Loharu. A deputation consisting of Major Sahebzada Mohommed Abdul Karim Khan (Military Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Sachin), Captain Mir Jamaluddin Khan, and Sardar Thakore Natvarsingh together with their families left Sachin on the 10th for Loharu to perform the betrothal ceremony which took place on the 16th. The marriage will probably take place about December, 1926. The bride is 15 years of age and is highly accomplished and well educated. Loharu State is in the Ambalia Division (Punjab). The Nawab Saheb of Loharu exercises full civil and criminal powers and enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns.

RELEASE OF AKALI PRISONERS.

CANADIAN JATHA SET FREE.

IS IT AN INDICATION?

AMRITSAR, July 18.

Though the news about the release of all the Akali prisoners from Nabha has not been received so far the S. G. P. C. has just now received a telegram intimating the release of the Canadian Shahidi Jatha which comprised of nearly 50 Akalis and that the Jatha has proceeded to Muktsar by train where it will stop till further orders are received from the headquarters.—A. P.

AKHAND PATH.

NABHA ADMINISTRATOR'S REPLY.

AMRITSAR, July 18.

It is understood that in reply to the telegram sent to the Administrator of Nabha seeking permission to start Akhand Path at the Gurdwara Gangsar in Jaito the Administrator had intimated that he would be glad to see the Sikh councillors on the 19th instant to discuss the preliminaries for starting the Akhand Path.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL.

SPENDS A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Due to a severe attack of asthma, Pandit Motilal Nehru yesterday spent a sleepless night. Doctors have restricted the admission of visitors, who can see him only between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

Pandit Motilal expects to leave for Allahabad day after to-morrow.—A. P.

A GALLANT RAILWAY GUARD.

SAVES PASSENGER AT COST OF OWN LIFE.

LAHORE, July 18.

A Taxila message states that as a result of the gallant actios of the guard of No. 1 Up Calcutta Mail the life of an Indian passenger was saved but the guard Mr. Splane lost his life whily trying to save the life of the passenger. The Indian passenger, the message states, slipped and fell between the edge of the platform and the footboard of the moving train at about midnight of Wednesday and the guard Mr. Splane at once rushed to save him but himself slipped and fell on the rails and was cut in two. His body was brought to the Railway hospital, Rawalpindi and he was accorded a military funeral the next evening. The Indian passenger who was saved sustained minor injuries and is progressing well.—A. P.

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST.

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

Staff Sergeant Burford, of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps and the Secretary of the Fort Ordnance Club, Allahabad, has been convicted on criminal breach of trust by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default, three months' more imprisonment. The fine, if realised, will be paid to the Club as compensation. The charge against the accused was that while he was Secretary of the Club the accounts showed a large balance of cash in hand which he was unable to produce. The amount with which the accused was charged with embezzling was Rs. 2,093.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS IN MALABAR.

MADRAS, July 17.

Malabar has been having heavy rains for the last three days accompanied by strong winds. Three landslips have occurred on Wynad Ghats and traffic on the Ghat Road has been rendered impracticable for some days. The Engam river near Puthupaddy and the Chaliyam River in Feroke, have swollen and huge trees and clusters of bamboos completely uprooted were seen carried off on currents to the sea.

S. S. "SINGAPORE MARU"

PERIM, July 18.

After survey, the "Singapore Maru" was certified to be seaworthy. The salved cargo was reshipped and the vessel proceeded on her journey.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

tion on Friday, July 24. The meeting which is confined to members only will discuss the reasons on which Mr. Gandhi bases his opinion that the leader of the Swaraj party should be the Mayor of Calcutta.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU TO TOUR IN SINDH.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Vice-President of the Karachi District Congress Committee who is in Calcutta in connection with the Swarajya Party meeting, was deputed by the Karachi District Congress Committee to request Mahatma Gandhi to visit Karachi to open Lokmanya Tilak's statue on the 1st August. As Mahatma Gandhi will not be able to leave Calcutta until 15th August, he has deputed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has consented to perform the opening ceremony of the statue. Mrs. Naidu will visit Karachi on the 31st July and will tour in Sind for about a week.—A. P.

SPINNING FRANCHISE.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL

CONGRESS WORKERS' MEETING AT CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Mr. V. J. Patel will be supported *en bloc* by the Swarajists for the presidentship in the Assembly. Mrs. Naidu will be in Simla during the Assembly sessions and persuade the Mahomedan members of the Independent Party to vote for Mr. Patel. The Swarajists expect the Independent Party to support Mr. Patel and thus enhance the spirit of co-operation and goodwill in the ranks of the great Nationalist Party. Mr. Patel's splendid record of administration of the Bombay Corporation is often mentioned as his great qualification.

YARN FRANCHISE

Should the Congress stick to the yarn franchise? This question was the principal subject discussed at a meeting of the Congress workers including the Swarajists and No-changers over which Mahatma Gandhi presided. The present rule requires that a member of the Congress must deliver every year 24,000 yards of yarn either spun by himself or obtained from others. Suggesting his alternative, Mahatma Gandhi declared that he wanted the yarn subscribers to be self-spinners but those who could not spin and yet wanted to join the Congress might also do so by paying the money value of the requisite quantity of yarn. There was some discussion as to what should be regarded as the money value of 24,000 yards of yarn. Gandhiji calculated it at about Rs. 3 Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, N. C. Kelkar, M. S. Aney, T. Prakasam, Harisharottam Rao and others thought that Rs. 3 was too much for poor people to pay and pressed for the acceptance of a lower figure which would make it possible for poor people to come in. Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that poor people might be too poor to pay but not too poor to labour. Let them be self-spinners, he said and come into the Congress as such. He wanted to impress on the meeting that he liked to base the franchise on labour and in his opinion spinning was the best form of labour. It was pointed out by some members that the cotton required for 24,000 yards of yarn would cost about Rs. 2 which was also too much for the average man to pay. A suggestion was made to revert to the old money franchise of four annas, but this was rejected and ultimately the franchise was accepted in the alternative form ramely either in yarn or its money value. What should be the requisite quantity of yarn was left to be determined by a committee consisting of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The Committee's report will be placed before the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

WEARING KHADI.

The question of wearing khaddar by members on ceremonial occasions and also while engaged in Congress work also gave rise to a good deal of discussion. There was a difference of opinion as to whether the Gandhi—Das—Nehru pact on the subject which was adopted by the Belgaum Congress was recommendatory or obligatory. Dr. Moonjee and some other C. P. members were of opinion that it was recommendatory, but the majority of the meeting adopted the contrary view.

ONE YEAR'S COMPLETE TRIAL

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Mr. Sen Gupta has been elected Mayor and Calcutta has received the news with jubilation. The main factors of opposition to his mayoralty were that the Swaraj Party was getting strong, and its power should be curbed. The ambitious rich landholders of Calcutta were straining their nerves to elect one of their fellows as Mayor.

The spinning franchise will be given practically a year's trial is the decision arrived at at the Working Committee meeting to-day to summon a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the 1st October.

MAHATMA TO REMAIN PRESIDENT OF A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee yesterday, it is understood Mahatma Gandhi sent a note to Pandit Motilal Nehru to the effect that since the Swarajists had a majority in the Congress and since the Pandit was the President of the Swarajya Party, he should also assume the presidentship of the Congress working body. He did not like any longer to remain the President of this body. The note created a sensation in the Swarajist circle. It was, however, finally decided that for at least the rest of this year the Mahatma should continue the President of the All-India Congress Committee but if the spinning franchise was dropped at the next meeting, he will resign and set up a separate spinning organisation.—A. P.

WHY SWARAJISTS' LEADER SHOULD BE MAYOR?

GANDHIJI TO MEET EUROPEANS.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Mr. Gandhi will attend a meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the Europoean Associa-

(Continued in column 5.)

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

PROCEEDINGS OF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 16.

The Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the question of financial aid to District Local Boards met this afternoon at the Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Gulam Hoosein Hiyatulla presiding.

The terms of reference which the President at the outset explained to the members of the Committee are:—

(1) To consider whether the existing grant in aid system should be replaced by a system whereunder Government should contribute an annual subsidy to District Local Boards on a percentage basis based on the actual approved expenditure of the Boards on all objects excluding education.

(2) To consider what the rates of that contribution should be.

(3) To consider whether the rates should be the same for each Board or whether they should vary with the resources and wealth of each Board.

(4) To consider what additional revenue the Boards are likely to be able to raise by additional local taxation.

Mr. Turner, Secretary to Government General Department, had provided each member with a copy of a statement showing the present grants-in-aid and the principles on which they are distributed. This amounted to Rs. 102,76,693. Excluding Education, which accounted for about 83 1-2 lakhs, this amounted to approximately 19 1/2 lakhs of rupees.

Diwan Bahadur Rodda opened the discussion by suggesting to the President that item of Rs. 83 1/2 lakhs for education be left out of consideration altogether. After some opposition from the chair this course was adopted. The same member then remarked in the course of a preliminary general discussion of the whole scheme, that the Boards at present got nothing from the Forest cess. He would like to get a one anna share. The President, however, explained that this was impracticable.

Mr. Haig asked for the total expenditure of District Local Boards, and on being told that it amounted to Rs. 147 lakhs, remarked that Government would have to contribute 30 lakhs approximately.

The President explained that at the present time Government contributed 20 lakhs excluding the grant for education, but the new proposals on the basis of present expenditure by District Local Boards would involve an expenditure of a further 36 lakhs.

The subsidy system having been practically agreed to the President remarked that it now reamined for them to find eleven lakhs. He proposed the levy of a Stamp Duty on the city of Bombay where the toll-bar tax and excise cess would not be felt.

At this juncture Mr. Haig pointed out that 18 lakhs and not eleven would be required as eight lakhs of toll revenue had already been appropriated from provincial sources under this head. He thought the duty should be extended to the whole Presidency.

After some members had raised difficulties Mr. Wiles said he thought big cities like Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona and Shikarpur might appropriately be included as then there would be a chance of getting the amount required. He promised to furnish statistics of such cities as would bring in a revenue of fifty thousand rupees.

At this stage the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 17.

The District Local Boards Committee met again this afternoon at the Council Hall.

The first resolution to be accepted was put from the Chair and was to the effect that the proposal of Mr. Pradhan that the system of subsidies in place of grants-in-aid at the rate of 2 parts from Government to one part of the average expenditure under general heads be tried for a period of five years' the basis of calculation being on the average expenditure for the previous five years.

It was also agreed that Government should fix the minimum expenditure on the obligatory heads in rupees after consulting each Board.

The third resolution provided that Government be asked to reimburse itself by the imposition of a one anna tax on Excise in District Local Board areas, the imposition, or reintroduction where abolished of tolls, and the charging of all public motor vehicles plying for hire toll dues every time they passed the toll-bar (exception being only allowed in the case of those vehicles that returned within 24 hours), and the imposition of a Stamp Duty on the transfer of properties at Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad.

Asked by the President, Mr. Wiles said he thought the last item would produce a revenue of ten lakhs.

Having still to find a sum of eight lakhs the President next asked the Committee to consider what additional revenue the Boards are likely to be able to raise by further local taxation. After some further discussion the Committee decided on a couple of taxes one of which was on trades professions and callings.

Before breaking up the Committee resolved to refer the conclusions arrived at by them to all District Local Boards, who should be requested to submit their recommendations by on or before the 7th September next. These it was further decided would be discussed by the Committee at a meeting to be held on the 21st September next.

ARREST OF COMMUNISTS IN WARSAW

LONDON, July 18.

Warsaw.—After an exciting and a very wild chase in motor-cars through main streets the Police have captured three Communists in the outskirts of the city. Two Police and one Communist were killed and fourteen pedestrians and remaining two Communists were wounded.—Reuter.

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

ENTERTAINED BY INDIAN CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

An interesting function took place on Saturday night when Mr. Joseph Baptista, was feted to a dinner at the Mole Hotel by the members of the Indian Christian Community in honour of his election as president of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. More than a hundred covers were laid and among those present were seen clergy and prominent laymen of the Indian Christian community. At large number of ladies too had graced the occasion with their presence. After the dinner, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, solicitor, who presided, proposed the toast of H. M. the King Emperor which was lustily responded. The chairman then proposed the toast of the "Guest" and said the presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was not a small honour. By the election of Mr. Joseph Baptista the Indian Christian community was honoured. Mr. Baptista was a lion in his young days and as a member of the bar, he impressed the bench with his originality and brilliance and Sir Lawrence Jenkins once observed that Mr. Baptista compelled conviction (applause). As a Home Ruler he was well known throughout the length and breadth of India and as "Baptista Keka" he had earned the love of the poor of the city. The chairman then regretted that the Indian Christian community had lost their wealth and influence which they commanded over a hundred years ago and urged his brethren not to depend upon Government for support but to put their shoulders to the wheel and to help themselves. He advised the young men to identify themselves with Indians and with that view Indianize themselves. He advised the young men not to put on collars and neckties costing them Rs. 30-per month and he advised ladies to put on saris instead of English dress as their women-folk used to do a hundred years ago and also to adopt provincial vernaculars. The secret of Mr. Baptista's success, he said, was industry, perseverance sympathy, and cooperation with the sister communities and he urged the Indian Christians to follow his example. (Cheers.)

Mr. Joseph Baptista who was given a hearty ovation, in reply thanked the clergy, and the Indian Christian community for honouring him that evening. If he had done any service to the Motherland, he thought he had done his duty. He felt however, that if he had sinews of war he would have still done a better service to the Motherland. He urged the young men not to trouble themselves about the difficulties of the world but to go forward in their struggle and battle of life and assured them that ultimately the success was theirs. They had made an excellent beginning by uniting all sections of the Indian Christian community and he hoped they would go forward in their work and not lag behind. Referring to the future of India, he said, he had not yet lost his faith in the Labour Party in England and he hoped some day labourers of England would be the liberators of India (applause). He advised Indian Christians to specialise in some subject or the other pertaining to India and do their duty to the country which had given them birth.

Toasts were then proposed by Mr. F. Correia Affonso for "India" and by Mr. Aloysius Soares for the "Indian Christian Community" which being duly responded to and drunk, the gathering dispersed at about midnight after partaking the toast of the chairman.

DANA PRATAP.

"Dana Pratap" or the Triumph of Virtue is the title of the film which is being shown at the Hindustan Cinema, Grant Road, this week. Karnasen, the generous and virtuous son of Shatashyam, a mean and avaricious money-lender is ignominiously expelled without a pice, from his father's house, for having without his permission helped the farmers with money for the protection of cows and a saint towards the erection of a temple. In poverty, he has strange experiences; his sister forgets him, his wife proves unfaithful to him. He is saved in the end by a Sadhoo who gives him a charm, which the former uses to cure the daughter of the King who gives her in marriage to Karnasen.

LIFE OF SHREE SHANKARACHARYA

PRIZE ESSAYS.

Three prizes of Rs. 2,500, 1,500 and 1,000 respectively, will be awarded to the persons, who write the most authentic biography of Adya Shankaracharya after (1) visiting different Maths founded by him. (2) looking into the original papers, pertaining to the history of the faith, as found in diffeffrent Maths (3) considering all internal and external evidence which may be gathered from the writings of Shankaracharya himselves as well as from references to him in the works of other writers. The essay should cover at least 250 sheets of type written matter and must be sent to the Secretary Shree Jagatguru Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) of Karweer Peeth Nasik, Bombay Presidency on or before Wednesday 10th of the first fortnight of Vaishakh shaka 1849 i.e. 11th May 1927. The Judges of the work will consist of five distinguished persons drawn from all parts of India presided over by His Holiness. The Math reserves to itself the right of publishing the selected essays in the form of composition regarding the life of Shree Shankaracharya. Those who wish to undertake the work should communicate their names to R. T. Chipalunkar, Karbhari, Math Karweer, before 31st October 1925, so as to enable him to help them in the undertaking.

UNJUSTIFIABLE APPREHENSION

MR. SEN GUPTA'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Sen Gupta in thanking the Councillors referred to the work done by the late Mayor, Mr. C. R. Das, and said that he realised that the honour that had been bestowed on him was not personal but the result of a genuine appreciation of the cause which Mr. C. R. Das had represented in the Corporation. That cause which was outlined by Dr. Das in this hall after he was elected Mayor.

After referring to the programme of work enunciated by Mr. Das and the work done during the short period Mr. Das was in charge of the Corporation, Mr. Sen Gupta said that Mr. Das would have been able to accomplish more if he had not been handicapped by the removal of their able chief Executive Officer, Mr. Subash Chander Bose, who had been illegally and unjustly arrested and kept confined. Let him be released at once and their programme would be finished very soon. He next said he would faithfully follow the programme which could not be completed in the short time Mr. Das was the Mayor.

In conclusion, Mr. Sen Gupta said that in some quarters fear had been expressed that he might use the corporation for political purposes. There was no justification for that fear. It would be his earnest desire to look to the interest of the ratepayers without distinction.—A. P.

MAN TURNS WOMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After having read in your paper the astounding news of a female becoming male, I talked to several friends and gentlemen of this town when I came to learn of a case where a man became a woman three years ago in the district of Cuttack. There is a village called Bhadalpur near Dharmsala a police outpost. He is the son of one Karunakar Mahanti. His name was Harekrishna Mahanty. He had married and by the age of 35 he had had two daughters. After this he became woman, and assumed the name of Hiranmagi Debi. This fact, it seems, was reported by the Sub-Inspector of Police-in-charge of that Police Station to the then Collector of Cuttack who is reported to have said such cases have also happened in Europe.—Yours, etc.,

L. N. S.

Cuttack, July 15.

RELEASE OF SWAMI KUMARANAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEWAR, July 18.

Swami Kumaranand has been released. The Swami was convicted for four years under Section 124A on the 18th March, 1922 and has been released on the 10th July, 1925. He stayed at Agra from the 12th to the 14th and on the 15th instant at 9 p.m. where mail arrived at Ajmere he was received by the local leaders. Swami Kumaranand is one of those ex-political sufferers who suffered in Bengal during the time of the Swadeshi movement. He has in all served 9 years' of imprisonment. He is staying at Bewar, Rajputana.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

NAGPUR, July 18.

Mr. Kotwal, Additional Judicial Commissioner, passed order in the transfer application preferred by Yusuff, butler of Mr. Barr, District Judge, Jubbulpore, relating to the alleged cheating of Mr. Barr of Rs. 6,000 by a forged letter from Diwan Bahadur Jiwandas, banker of Jubbulpore. The judge ordered that the trying Magistrate should speedily complete the enquiry and commit both the cases for forgery and cheating for trial by the Sessions Judg at Jubbulpore.

Mr. Barr has returned to India and is at Nagpur on special duty in connection with the Civil Justice Committee.—A. P.

NAGPUR ELECTION PETITION DISMISSED.

NAGPUR, July 18.

Some time ago a member of the Nagpur Municipal Committee made a petition challenging the validity of the election of Mr. Niyogi, as President of the Nagpur Municipality on the ground that no secrecy was maintained at the time of recording votes. Mr. Binney, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, passed order to-day dismissing the petition. In doing so, he held that there was no rule that an elector should not disclose the name of the candidate for whom he voted.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir John Kerr, after resumption of office of the Governor of Assam will proceed on four months leave from the afternoon of the 11th August 1925. His Excellency Sir William Reid will act in his place during his absence.

The Hon. Mr. Bolton, Chief Commissioner N. W. F. Province, accompanied by Mrs. Bolton and party, left on Friday evening for Peshawar, from where after three days halt Mr. Bolton proceeds to Nathiagali.

His Excellency Sir William Marris will arrive in Allahabad on the 2nd August and leave on the night of the 5th August for Agra.—A. P

The Governor of Bombay attended a Boy Scouts Meeting at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS FOR CURRENT SESSION.

The following resolutions will be moved in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council which meets to-day (Monday) at Poona:—

Mr. P. G. Joshi will move:—

1. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the new increased maximum rates of land assessment which have been introduced in various parts of the Presidency including Sind, after the publication of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee's recommendations to regulate by statute the process of revising land assessment, should forthwith be withdrawn and the old rates be introduced in their stead."

2. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to represent to the Governor General in Council that the Electoral Rules should be so modified as to enable women to stand as candidates for the Council elections."

3. "This Cuncil recommends to the Governor in Council that the scale of pay suggested by thte Honourable Messrs. Sathe and Paranjpye for teachers in the Primary Schools (known as the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme) be brought into force immediately and before the services of the teachers are transferred to the various Local Boards in the Presidency."

Mr. S. S. Dev will move:

"This Council recommends to Government that they may be pleased to revise the existing partition of Khandesh and readjust it by transferring the Amalner, Parlon and Chalisgaon talukas to West Khandesh."

"This Council recommends that Government be pleased to authorise district officers to supply the members of this Council such information of public interest as they may seek from such officers."

FALLOW RULES IN SIND.

Sayed Muhammad Kamil Shah all move:

1. "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of official members of the Council nominated by Government and non-official members elected by the House, with a clear non-official majority, be appointed to hold an open enquiry and to take evidence with a view to investgate the entire question of the application of the Fallow Rules in Sind, and to make the necessary recommendations about the advisability or otherwise of abrogating or modifying such of the aforesaid rules as are operating harshly on the zamindars of Sind and of restoring to the original holders on the original terms of occupancy all lands that have hitherto been forfeited and are being either withheld or granted under restrictions."

Mr. Mahomed Ayub Shah Mahomed Khuhro will move:—

2. "That in view of the ungenerous policy of Government towards the executive branch of the provincial civil service this Council recommends to Government that a large number of superior appointments should be forthwith thrown open to the members of the executive branch of the provincial civil service in accordance with the undertaking given by Sir William Vincent in reply to question No. 148 of Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur, M.L.A., on the 15th September 1921 in the Indian Legislative Asombly and in accordance with the recommendation of the Lee Commission."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi will move.

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint immediately a committee with a non-official majority to enquire into the problem of the growing unemployment in the city of Bombay, and to suggest means to remove it."

Resolutions by Mr. G. B. Pradhan

1. "This Council recommends to Government in view of the importance of the Bombay Suburban district to take such steps as may be necessary to secure a separate seat on the Bombay Legislative Council to that district over and above the two seats now allotted to the Thana district."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that a committee with a non-official majority, elected by the Council, be appointed to inquire into the causes and exten of the unemployment in Bombay, the steps taken by Government and private bodies to alleviate the distress and to suggest ways and means for giving relief to the unemployed."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that a road be constructed between Dolkhamb and Shenve in the Thana District in view of the inconvenience to at least one hundred villages on that side."

CHAIR FOR ARABIC AT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad will move:—

1. "This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to establish a chair for Arabic at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Lecturers for Urdu in the Government Arts Colleges at Poona and Bombay and an Arabic teacher in the Government Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that quarantine for Mecca pilgrims at Kamran should be abolished."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that divisional educational inspectorships should be abolished and the Educational Department should be reconstituted on a new basis."

4. "This Council recommends to Government that the matriculation test for Police sub-inspectorships should be done away with and a departmental examination of admission should be adopted instead."

5. "This Council recommends to Government that side by side with Marathi Urdu classes for the benefit of Mahomedan students should be established from the 4th to 7th standard at the High School at Jalgaon."

6. "This Council recommends to Government that two lady doctors of the grade of sub-assistant surgeons should be attached experimentally to the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, in furtherance of female medical aid to such of the Hindu and Mahomedan women as are precluded on principle from utilising male medical agency."

FREE BOARDING HOUSES FOR "DEPRESSED CLASSES."

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay will move:—

1. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council:—

(a) that a limited number of watandar Mahars should be kept in each district of the presidency and that they should be paid at the rate of Rs. 15 rising to Rs. 20 per month;

(b) that the inam lands at present held by watandar Mahars in the various districts should be granted free of assessment to the present holders in return for the long and meritorious services rendered to Government by them and their ancestors."

2. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to prohibit by law the practice prevailing among certain classes of eating the flesh of dead animals."

3. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to start free boarding houses for 50 depressed classes children in each of the following areas:—Gujarat, Satara district, East and West Khandesh districts and Sind."

4. "This Council recommends to Government to re-impose tolls on the Imperial road passing through Satara and to hand over the income of these tolls, together with the income of tolls on the provincial roads in the district, to the district local board of Satara with an order to spend it on the improvement of village communications."

AMENDING BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of Friday publishes the text of Bill No. 18 of 1925—a bill to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated:— (

"Amendments to the Bombay Children Act, 1924, on the lines of the appended draft Bill were moved in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. H. A. Laljee, but were withdrawn by those Members on the assurance given by the Home Member on the 16th October 1924 that he would do his best to introduce a Supplementary Bill on the lines proposed as early as possible after obtaining the sanction of Government and of the Governor-General.

The appended Bill has been drafted accordingly. The clauses closely follow the amendments moved by Mr. Bole—vide p. 339 of the proceedings of the 16th October 1924 of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates. The provisions of the Bill are based on 2 Edw. 7, c. 28, s. 2; 8 Edw. 7, c. 67, s. 119; 55 Vic., c 4, ss. 1 and 2; 8 Edw. 7, c. 67, s. 117 and 8 Edw. 7, c. 67, s. 39, though the wording is not so elaborate as the wording of the corresponding English Acts."

RENT BILL—OR BOLSHEVIK BULLETIN?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

What has come over that really gentlemanly official the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir? Has he redeemed his pledge given in the Poona session of the Council? Has he dealt with the landlords and the tenants with perfect equity? No, unfortunately not. But worse still was the voting in the Select Committee when officials sided with the landlords against their own chief, Mr. Cowasji!

One wonders whether the present Rent Bill is not in essence a Bolshevik bulletin! For, does it not pamper the capitalists? Does it not trample the tenants? Does it not excite and upset the poor tenants of Bombay? Don't their minds revolt Don't they feel cut up? Is it wisdom to exasperate the people? If not, let the authorities ask the officials to remain neutral and press for a reasonable measure of relief. Let the Swarajists make the question of the Rent Bill their own. And let the members from Sindh bear in mind the debt they owe to Bombay for its uniform support in their beneficient measures and strong fight to redress their grievances. In no case let the Rent Bill serve the purpose of a Bolshevik bulletin, effective and ruinous and to avert that danger the Bill needs modification, swift and certain.—Free Press.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, in the course of a proceedings of the above Committee writes:—

The Committee appointed by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5428 dated 24th June 1925 met at the Council Hall, Poona, on 13th and 14th July 1925.

Proceedings commenced with a general discussion on the terms of reference. It was agreed that apart from a few exceptional cases Village Panchayats were not thriving but on the contrary they were likely to disappear unless special measures were taken to revive them. The Committee were of opinion that such measures should take the form of subventions, the bestowal of more responsible duties, and the grant of judicial and criminal powers in suitable cases.

As regards the grant of judicial and criminal powers it was considered that even though these powers might only be granted in the cases of a few Panchayats the grant of such powers even in a few instances would tend to raise the status of Village Panchayats generally, and stimulate others to qualify for similar privileges.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the various suggestions and recommendations that had been put forward for the improvement of the Act and adopted tentatively some proposals.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The United Provinces Government have decided to hold fresh general elections of municipal boards of United Provinces between 1st and 10th December.—A. P.

* * *

The Chittagoneans of Bombay have "heartily" congratulated Mr. Sen Gupta on his appointment to the Mayoralty, and prayed to God "for his long life and successful political career."

* * *

Calcutta, July 18.—The Third Charity Football match of the season was played to-day between two sides picked from the local and visiting teams competing in this year's shield tournament. The match ended in a win for the locals by two goals to nil.—A. P.

* * *

The Cauvery river which waters the Tamil Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore is also reported to be having heavy floods owing to torrential rain in Mercara.—A. P.

* * *

Calcutta, July 17.—The following are the results of matches played to-day in the second round of I. F. A. Shield Tournament:—Calcutta beat Cameron Highlanders by one goal to nil. East Bengal beat Dalhousie by two goals to one.—A. P.

* * *

Calcutta, July 18.—In a ten-round catchweight contest, Edgar Brighte beat Dixie Kid on points. The vght was even during the first half, Brighte showing greater fitness and gaining a slight margin of points during the last four rounds. The decision was received by Dixie Kid with dissatisfaction.—A. P.

* * *

A Partabbargh correspondent wires:—"A meeting was held in the house of Lala Sujanmalji Barthia, late Dewan of Partabgarh State, to keep a dairyfarm, but owing to the absence of some gentlemen it was found impossible to make the necessary arrangements. Pandit Deoratanji Shukul and Purohit Laxmanarainji Farlia started for Udaipur, leaving this work to Rai Saheb Karodimalji.

* * *

Porbundar, July 17th.—A donation of Rs. 5,000/- has been made towards the Viceroy's Leprosy Fund on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbunder, who likewise sanctioned Rs. 1,000/- for the local Pinjrapore and Rs. 500/- each as a reward for the meritorious services rendered by the Police Superintendent, Sar Nyayadhish and Educational Officer.—A. P.

* * *

A telegram from Shivpuri dated July 17th states:—

A Gwalior Government Gazette Extraordinary notifies the coming into being of a Council of Minority Administration consisting of Her Highnesses the Senior Maharani as President and ten members in accordance with the instructions left by His Highness the Late Maharaja Scindia with the concurrence of the Government of India.—A. P.

* * *

The sixth Annual Social Gathering of the students of the Sangli City High School was celebrated on 12th instant. Dr. K. N. Sitaram, Vice-Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapore, delivered a lecture on "Ancient and Modern Education." All the Chiefs and those assembled in the meeting departed after receiving the salute of Scouts.

* * *

As a result of minor breakdown of her steering gear S. S. "Edwana" of the British India Steam Navigation Company carrying mails and passengers to Rangoon and due to leave Madras harbour this morning left Madras only at 4-30 this afternoon.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

INDIANISATION SCHEME.

The following Bill will be introduced by Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., in the Legislative Assembly:—

A Bill further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, XLVII of 1920.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Imperial Bank (Amendment) Act 192.

2. It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. After section 10 (b) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

10. (2) (c) That from the date of the promulgation of this Act as amended, the total number of European officers shall not at any period exceed the number employed at the time of amalgamation of the Presidency Banks.

(d) That the London Branch shall provide training for at least five Indian graduates from recognised Universities every year.

3. In clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Imperial Bank Act 1920, after the words, "Central Board" insert the words "of whom one at least shall be an Indian".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Imperial Bank of India Act 1920 was passed with a view to regulate the relations of the Secretary of State with the then Presidency Banks that were amalgamated with the Imperial Bank. This Bank now practically act as the State Bank of India and enormous Government balances are entrusted to it. It is not unreasonable to ask that Indians might be given wider opportunities in a Bank of this kind. The Act as amended now will remove some of these standing grievances.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT,

NOTICE AGAINST A PRESS PROPRIETOR

The Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court on Friday heard the notice of motion taken out by the Labour Press against Damodar Savlaram Yande, proprietor of the "*Indu Prakash*" press, situated at Girgaon for contempt of court for alleged non-compliance with a consent-order passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp on 16th April last.

The plaintiffs were the publishers of a weekly paper called the "Socialist," and their press was located in a part of the premises occupied by the "*Indu Prakash*" press which was formerly owned by Mr. Ranchhoddas Lotwalla. The latter subsequently old the "*Indu Prakash*" press to the defendant. The plaintiff then requested the defendant to allow them to continue in the same premises as his sub-tenants. As however, this was refused, they hired new premises for their press. But when they wanted to remove their property to their new building, the defendant obstructed them alleging that the Labour Press formed part of Mr. Lotwalla's property, and that the latter had sold it to them along with the "*Indu Prakash*" press.

The plaintiffs, therefore, filed a suit against the defendant for a declaration that they were the exclusive owners of the Labour Press, which is still pending. In the meanwhile, they applied for an interlocutary order to be allowed to take away the necessary machinery to enable them to renew the publication of the "Socialist" which had to be stopped owing to the attitude of the defendant. Mr. Justice Kemp passed a consent-order directing the defendant to allow the plaintiff to take away certain articles, of which a list was prepared, on the plaintiff depositing Rs. 3,500 in Court. Pursuant to that order, the plaintiffs went to take charge of these articles, but the defendant refused to deliver 14 cases of types, two chases of a treddle, a numbering machine, and several other things, which, they alleged, were not specifically mentioned in the list. The plaintiff, thereupon, took out the present notice of motion.

Mr. H. D. Bahadurji for the plaintiff, contended that most of the articles which the defendant refused to deliver, formed part of the accessories of the machines which were mentioned in the list, and were consequently covered by the consent-order.

Mr. J. H. Vakil for the defendant, stated that his client was prepared to deliver the articles provided further security was given by the plaintiff against them. He further contended that the present application for contempt was entirely misconceived, and the proper course for the defendant was to apply to the Court to ascertain the respective rights of the parties to the disputed property.

After hearing Counsel on both sides, his Lordship passed orders directing the defendant to hand over to the plaintiffs 14 cases of types, 15 galleys and 2 chases of the treddle machine before Monday noon.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ABETTING SUICIDE BY WIFE

CHARGE AGAINST A HUSBAND.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and a common jury, Kazi Dawood Kazi Ali, a Mahomedan aged 38, was put up on a charge of attempting to commit suicide and abetting his wife Rahimabai in committing suicide, on 8th May last.

Mr. Gupte, Bar-at-Law conducted the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar assisted by Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for the defence.

The accused who was a building contractor was living with his two wives at Gunpowder Road. Of late he was in financial difficulties, and had even applied to the High Court for discharge under the Insolvency Act. The house in which he was living belonged to his mother-in-law, who had mortgaged it to a Marwari in order to relieve the accused from his financial trouble. The mortgagee was frequently demanding payment, and on the day of the occurrence had threatened to sell the house by auction to recover his dues. Anticipating such a contingency which the accused had always feared, he had bought opium with the intention of committing suicide a fortnight previously, but had given up the idea then in the hope of something better turning up in future. But when the creditor renewed his importunity on 8th May, the accused finally resolved to put an end to his life. His wife Rahimabai who came to know of this, expressed her desire to keep him company in death, as she thought that life would not be worth living without her husband. She consulted the accused about it, who consented to the proposal. Accordingly both of them took opium the same evening. The effect of the heavy dose was immdiately felt by the wife who became unconscious. The accused also felt giddy and sent for a doctor, Dr. Sorabji, a practitioner in the neighbourhood arrived and treated both of them. But while the husband was saved, the wife died.

At an inquest held by the Coroner touching her death, the jurors returned a verdict as follows:—"Death was due to opium poisoning which the deceased voluntarily administered to herself under circumstances which indicated that her husband (accused)) abetted her in administering the poison to herself, in that although he was cognisant of the fact that the deceased had opium in her possession and wanted to eat it, he had illegally omitted to prevent her from doing so."

Subsequently the accused was prosecuted on the above charges and was committed to the sessions.

The case is proceeding.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Specially written for "The Bombay Chronicle".)

American market has shown an erratic tendency during the week under review. In the very early part of the week, prices were distinctly easy, and showed an inclination to decline further owing to rains then reported in Texas. But the market took a dramatic turn on the 13th inst. when an advance of 54 points was recorded in the price of the raw material. The advance was further carried to 24.50 cents on the following day. The main reason adduced to the rise in prices is this that the rains that fell in the preceding week are not considered sufficient and that Texas again suffers from drought. The prices however, gave way on the 15th about half a cent owing to general profit-taking, and again recovered 32 points on the following day. It is noticeable from this that frantic efforts are being made to bull the prices to 25 cents. We watch the development.

Local Market: Our market has more or less disregarded the price movement in the governing markets; The range of fluctuations for Broach April/May has been from Rs. 413 reached on the 13th inst. to Rs. 424 on the 15th inst. when owing to the strength in American market, our prices ruled firmer in the morning; in the evening again the rate quoted was Rs. 420, owing to pressure of selling. Japanese are not taking much interest in the New Crop; while the bazaar sentiment is decidedly bearish in view of the fact that beneficial rains have fallen in all the cotton-growing areas. The crop prospects in India are decidedly very hopeful.

Spot Market:—In the ready market, Europe evinced some inquiries for buying. Japanese shippers bought moderately. Despite the tension between Capital and Labour having become acute owing to the uncompromising reply given by the labourers to the millwallas, the purchses made by the latter have been little more than expected. The arrivals upto date are 35,03,173 bales as compared with 32,39,983 bales for the same period last season.

Our opinion on the future course of the price of cotton remains still unchanged, and we look for a decline. The undertone of the market is weak; for excepting on South and Central Texas, crop prospects in the entire Cotton Belt are very encouraging. It is time that we should learn to think of the American Cotton Crop more in terms of the vastness of acreage, and less in terms of the droughty weather in Texas, which by the way seems to us to be a little exaggerated. For if the droughty parts have to be abandoned later on in the season, the loss will be made good by the increased acreage.

Taking a broad view of the situation, and making allowance for the occasional outburst of mushroom speculative activities, we believe that under the conditions that t present exist, with trade continuing apathatic, a lower level of prices will eventually be established. We prefer sales.

TEE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th July 1925.—

LIABILITIES.—		
Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.,		15,41,72,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2,78,53,000
		20,88,25,000
ASSETS—		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities		4,19,13,000
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,75,84,000
Bills Discounted		1,23,38,000
Bank Premises		54,26,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2,48,08,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares Debentures, Properties, etc.,		8,67,56,000
		20,88,25,000

LOCAL TRAINS TIMINGS,

The Hony. Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Association writes:—

"As the suggestions in the timings of through and suburban local trains have to be forwarded to the Agent of the respective Railway companies, I invite any suggestions or alterations which will be subsequently considered at the meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee to be held during the next week. The public are requested to send any suggestions they like before Friday next (the 24th instant).

JAMMED BETWEEN MACHINE AND TRUCK

Eranna Hirana, a Hindu (35) was a labourer in the Colaba Reclamation Works. On Saturday at about 7.30 a.m. Eranna along with twenty other labourers were engaged in pushing a truck loaded with ballast stones and sand. As the truck approached a gantry, on which a mixing machine was working, Eranna tried to jump on to the gantry with the result that he was caught between the slope of the gantry and the truck. The truck was pushed back and Eranna was extricated and taken to G. T. Hospital.

On admission to hospital Eranna was found to be under the influence of a great shock and unable to move his lower extremity. Examination revealed compound fracture of the pelvis and protrusion of Rectum. He succumbed to his injuries by 10-30 in the morning.

At an inquest held over his body on Sunday a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

ISLAM GYM. WIN BY 4 RUNS.

Except for a couple of passing showers, there was nothing to disturb Saturday's cricket fixtures though the heavy rains of the week left the turf in none too good a condition. Bowlers proved superior almost everywhere and the scores were generally low except in one or two cases.

The Times of India were unlucky to lose by four runs against the Islam Gymkhana on the latter's ground. When the home team was disposed of for 50 runs, the newspaper men were confident of a victory but before the Muslim bowling the wickets fell like nine pins. The first five wickets were bowled for two runs and except for 20, 11, and 10 by Edwards, Debu and Taraporewalla, the rest contributed single run which together with 4 extras made a total of 40.

For the Gymkhana Masih performed hat-trick.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H. Masih 17, Ismail Shakoor 10, K. Contractor 0, Nazir Sani 0, Barodawalla 19, Erfani 0, Shaikh Mahmood 0, M. Syed 4, R. M. Shikh 0, H. Tyabji 0, Sikandar Shah 0, Extras 9, Total 50.

Bowling Analysis:—Taraporewalla 4 for 26 runs, Vajifdar 3 for 23, Mirza 3 for 1.

TIMES OF INDIA.

E. M. Bhide 0, Khariwalla 1, E. Driver 0, Vajifdar 0, Mirza 0, K. H. Edwards 20, Taraporewalla 10, D. Debu 11, Carey 0, M. Gopal 0, Bagrie 0, Extras 4, Total 46.

Bowling Analysis:—Shaikh Mahmood for 25, H. Masih 4 for 13, Sikandar for 8.

EASY WIN FOR PARSI GYM.

The Parsi Gymkhana won by 5 wickets and 45 runs against the Young Muslim Cricketers on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday afternoon. The Muslims batted first but except Kazi who scored 11, the rest could not even run into double figures. Balsara who captured 6 wickets for completely baffled the visiting batsmen.

YOUNG MUSLIM C. C.

J. C. Jani 4, J. Kasam 7, A. G. Khan 7, G. A. Merchant 2, J. H. Rokria 3, Dr. Roche 0, A. G. Kazi 11, Jaffar 4, Fortwalla 6, Lokhandwalla 1, Fatakdawalla 0, Extras 3, Total 48.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S. H. Mehta 8, Umrigar 13, F. Mada 0, H. Contractor 37, P. Daruwalla 10, Manekshaw 3, F. Wadia 20, Dr. Tata, R. H. Balsara, A. J. Engineer, and M. R. Reporter did not bat, Extras 2, Total for 5 wickets 93.

HINDU GYM. VS. SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

On their own ground the Hindu Gymkhana drew with the Sydenham College. The home team took the first knock and declared their innings at 5 p.m. for 140 runs for the loss of 9 wickets. Panday bowled six Gymkhana wickets for 34 runs. The College could not play owing to a few interupting showers and at the call time registered 53 for 3 wickets.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Pawaskar 0, Mazumdar 24, Engineer 23, S. R. Desai 1, P. N. Vijayakar 10, B. G. Kenny 25, V. Joshi 10, R. M. Gandhi 14, J. N. Belsare 5, T. Joshi 8, K. Pathare did not bat, Extras 10, Total 140.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

Gokhale 17, Pohwalla 0, Kershaw 6, Kheshwalla 22, Vakil 8, Patel, Merchant, Virji, Oke, Batliwalla and Pandya did not bat, Extras 0, Total for 3 wickets 53.

OTHER MATCHES.

The following are the results of other matches:—

R. I. M. vs. Y. M. C. A.

R. I. M. Dockyard:—Wasker 41, Turbut 2, Orchard 2, David 2, Hearn 2, Capt. Headlam 0, Vibart 2, Long 3, Bailey 7, Tawde 2, Metcher 0, Extras 5, Total 68.

Y. M. C. A.:—H. Kelly 13, Fergusson 16, Evans 2, Wood 16, Poole 0, Spicling 5, Khumy 1, Bedford 1, Soares 2, Beale 7, Beniman 5, Extras 2, Total 69.

RALLI BROS. vs. F. F. C. AND CO.

Ralli Brothers:—Dalvi 11, Sorathkar 38, Dharadkar 10, Erram 14, Talpade 37 rest did not bat, Extras 8, Total for 5 wickets

Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.:—Mc-Intotsh 6, Jenkins 1, Lilaiwalla 48, Ford 48, Kirtikar 0, Contractor 6, Jehangir 0, Hate 0, Rest did not bat, Extras 2, Total for 7 wickets 106.

NEW HINDU C. C. vs. ST. XAVIER'S.

New Hindu C.C.:—Chanderi 1, Dongre 1, Sawant 9, Pathare 48, Telang 4, Mundaye 2, Acharya 1, Saligram 3, Gupte 3, Anandrao 0, Turkinde 2, Extras 8, Total 82.

St. Xavier's College:—Kumana 2, Bamboat 3, Samant 2, Modi 0, Marathe 0, Marshall 4, Naik 0, Vakil 34, Mehta 0, Mistri 12, Kapadia 2, Extras 4, Total 63.

CUSTOMS vs. IMP. TRUST.

Customs:—Unwalla 0, Masani 4, Abrahams 17, Fidgell 9, Wagle 42, Clarke 4, Lane 7, Murray 15, Crisp 14, Hassett 0, Thornber did not bat, Extras 8, Total 120.

Improvement Trust:—Wadekar 18, Mahant 1, C. Rana 21, M. H. Rana 2, Dalava 3, Rest did not bat, Extras 1, Total for 3 wickets, 46.

B. B. C. I. RY. vs. IMPERIAL BANK

B. B. C. I. Railway:—Pardeshi 3, C. M. Rana 0, Mahale 2, Vithal 0, Irani 33, P. Kanadia 6, Havewalla 14, Luras 4, Godambe 0, Swami 17, Date 0, Extras 10, Total 89.

Imperial Bank:—Badshah 9, Sharkh 1, Gulab 3, Jai 2, Gulab 3, D. Souza 4, Kalmasi 4, Paton 0, Khajobien 0, J. Mistry, F. Mistry did not bat, Extras 2, Total 33 for 7 wickets.

CRICKET AT BYCULLA.

A cricket match was played between the Kazi Cricket Club and the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch Cricket Team on Saturday last at Byculla. The following is the score:—

1st innings of the Kazi C.C.: 41.
Y.M.C.A. .: 26.
2nd innings Kazi C.C.—
34 Runs for 10 down (wickets.)
2nd innings Y.M.C.A.—
13 Runs for 5 down (wickets)

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

PARSI GYM. BEAT BARONET C. C.

Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face were engaged in full day fixtures and batsmen proved superior. The Parsi Gymkhana beat the Baronet Cricket Club by 41 runs on the former's ground. The Baronets could not stand against the bowling of Daruwalla and Bulsara who took 5 wickets each for 30 and 45. They put up a total of 76 to which the home team replied with 105, Marshall and Manekshaw's 40 and 38 respectively.

BARONET C. C.

Dawar 0, Kheswalla 6, Langrana 5, B. Kapadia 5, K. Irani 33, Havewalla 10, Sethna 2, Nagporewalla 10, Mistry 0, Jamshetji 1, Bulsara 3, Extras 1, Total 76.

Bowling Analysis:—Daruvalla 5 for 30; Bulsara 5 for 45.

PARSI GYMKHANA

Umrigar 0, Mehta 4, Pavri 0, Contractor 0, Marshall 40, Manekshaw 38,, Daruwalla 3, Mody 6, Antia 0, Watcha 10, R. Bulsara 1, Extras 3, Total 105.

Bowling analysis:—Havewalla 2 for 28; Mistry 6 for 33; Jamshetji 2 for 36.

HINDU GYM.'S VICTORY.

The Hindu Gymkhana gave the Friends Union a severe trouncing in a 12 aside match on the Kennedy Sea Face. The visiting team made 119 and closed their innings at 3 p.m. The Gymkhana opened through Pardeshi and Jog who together made 73 before the first wicket fell. The third wicket partnership was responsible for the addition of another 70 runs. Swami contributed 52 including three sixes and Belsare in addition to his bowling 5 wickets for 39 scored 45 not out.

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

S.M. Dalvi 41, G.R. Gorakshkar 1, M.B. Rao 2, S.S. Dongre 5, K. Bhagwat 4, N. Kharwa 41, D. Shete 3, Jayakar 0, Dadarkar 0, Bhatwadekar 9, Velkar P. 7, Godambe 4, Extras 2, Total 119.

HINDU GYMKHANA

K.G. Pardeshi 59, B.D. Jog 32, C.D. Rana 0, K.R.Swami 52, R.A. Dagie 2, H. Mahale 31, P. Shivram 21, N. Shete 10, C. Chandarana 5, S.Belsare 45, Pawaskar 7; Extras 11; Total 275.

ISLAM GYM BEAT NEW HINDU C. C.

The Islam Gymkhana won by 4 wickets and 62 runs against the new Hindu C.C. the scores being New Hindu C.C. 123, Islam Gym. 185 for 5 wickets. For the visitors Mazumdar and Telang scored 37 each while 4-57 and 48 by Contractor and Shakoor respectively were the biggest scores on the home side for the Gymkhana Mahmood and Lakhani bowled 5 wickets each for 39 and 53 runs.

NEW HINDU C.C.

G. B. Sitab 16, B. S. Mazumdar 37, W. H. Sawant 7, A. D. Mundhe 5, D. K. Telang 37, B. J. Chaudhuri 4, P. Vithal 4, M. D. Samant 2, G. S. Wagle 2, K. Chury 3, Bhagwandas 0, Extras 6, Total 123.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H. Masih 8, I. Shakoor 48, R. M. Shaikh 0, K. H. Contractor 57, Barodawalla 9, A. Peerbhoy 10, M. Syed 22, S. K. Mahmood 4, Esfani, Lakham, Sikandar Shah, did not bat, Extras 27, Total for 3 wickets 185.

BOMBAY GYM. PRACTICE.

MARRIED vs. SINGLE.

The Bombay Gymkhana cricketers after Saturday's match between "Over 30" and "Under 30" indulged in another practice match on Sunday in which "Married" were pitched against the "Singles" and the latter were by far the better side as will be seen from the score.

Married:—King 8, Cummings 6, Clayton 20, Grant 11, James 0, Lees 2, Donnelly 9, Orchard 0, Ogden 3, Shears 1, Teasdale 0, Extras 4, Total 64.

Single:—Andrews 5, Milne 67, Lucas 101, McLeod 40, Champion 2, Radcliffe, Hardcastle, Compton Lloyd and Gweir did not bat, Extra 1, Total for 3 wickets 216.

DAVIS CUP.

NOORDWYK, July 18.

In the final of the European Zone for the Davis Cup, Lacoste (France) beat Timmer (Holland) 5/7, 7/5, 6/2, 6/2; Borotra (France beat Diemarkol (Holland) 6/2, 6/4, 10/8.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 17.

The following are the results of the matches that began on Wednesday:—

Sussex vs. Worcestershire.—Worcestershire won by 221 runs, Worcestershire 270 Sussex 122. Worcestershire 282, Sussex 209 (Naumann 74, Wilson four for 46). Somerset vs. Lancashire.—Lancashire won by ten wickets. Somerset 212, Lancashire 361. Somerset 105 (Parkin four for 51). Lancashire made nine runs without the loss of any wicket. Kent vs. Gloucestershire.—Kent won by 24 runs. Glousectershire 351, Kent 115 and followed on and made 389 (Johnstone 122 Ashdown 83, Hardinge ninety-nine). Gloucestershire 129 (Cornwallis five for 47).

Glamorgan vs. Derbyshire.—Glamorgan won by 200 runs, this being its first victory in the Championship this season. Glamorgan 231 and 256 for nine, and declared Derby 136 and 151 (Ryan eight for 41).

Yorkshire vs. Essex.—Yorkshire won on the first innings. Essex 250 and 182 (Hopkin 54, Waddington four for 34). Yorkshire 303 and 68 for two wickets.

Warwickshire vs. Leicestershire.—Warwickshire won on the first innings. Notts 274 and 400 for six wickets and declared (John Gunn, 166 Walker 83, not out). Hampshire 348 and 277 for eight (Newman 54 Aird Hosie 96, Matthews four for 46).

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

Gentlemen vs. Players.—The match ended in a draw. Gentlemen 309 and 315 for eight, and declared. (Stevens 129, Allen 52, not out, Kilner three for 37). Players 457 and 58 for one wicket.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 18.

The following are scores at the close of the day's play in the county cricket matches that began to-day:—

The Navy vs. the Army at Lords:—Navy 119 (Lt. Gore 8 for 46). The Army 319 for 4. (Capt. Williams 106, Lt. G. Bryan 62 and Lt. Hudson 96 not out).

Lancashire v. Middlesex (Parkin's benefit) at Manchester:—Middlesex 410 (Hearne 78, Bruce 59, Hendren 118 Watson 4 for 99). Lancashire 23 for no wicket.

Kent v. Surrey at Blackheath:—Kent 281 (Johnstone 60, Woolley 78, Hubble 54, Fender 4 for 100, Shepher 4 for 80). Surrey 121 for no wicket. (Hobbs 62, Sandham 51.).

Notts v. Yorkshire at Nottingham:—Yorkshire 386 (Oldyroyd 54, Kilner 90, Rhodes 57, Robinson 58 not out, Richmond four for 87.)

Sussex v. Warwickshire at Eastbourne:—Warwick 289 (Bates 104 Tate 6 for 69. Sussex 51 for one.

Essex v. Hampshire at Southend:—Essex 355 for 4 (Freeman 90, Russell 149, Perrin 52 not out).

Glamorgan v. Worcestershire at Cardiff:—Worcester 223 (Root 63, Ryan 5 for 64). Glamorgan 60 for 4.

Somerset v. Derbyshire at Weston-Super-Mare:—Somerset 321 (White 67, Ingle 89). Derby four runs for no wickets.—Reuter's Special.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The following are among the passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Tenpura" who left Bombay on the 18th instant for Marseilles and London:—

Mr. and Mrs M T Agarwala, Mr M Alibux, Col. W H Anderson, Major and Mrs L. P. Anderson, Mr. T D Ascoli, I.C.S., Mr. S Ali Asghar, Mr D V Bal, Mr Baloch, Mr. Jehangir F Batliboi, Mr A J Batliboi, Col L C A Bayley, Lt.-Col. Bailey, D.S.O. Mr. Bailey, Col. C H Bensley, C.I.E., Mrs. Bensley and Three daughters, Mr M N Bose, Major C J Boyce, O.B.E., Major C F Cahusac, D.S.O. Mrs. Cahusac, Mr. S. Pritam Chand, Mr K P Chatterji, Mr P C Chatterji, Hon Mr S R Das, Mr. Gulam Dastgir, Major Robertson M. Glasgow, Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs Hilda Gnanadurar, Mr. S Ali Haidar, Major R de S B Herrick, D.S.O., Mr. I K Higginbethum, Mr. and Mrs F E Holsinger, Mr. E B Howell, I.C.S. Mr Alibhoy A Javeri, Mr. N A N Khan, Mr. N K M Khan, Mr. H A Khan, Mr. Asad Khan, Mr. Khursedji Limji, Major de B T Lucas, M.C., Mr A Macleod I.C.S., Mrs Mariambai, Mr. Jogendra Singh Mazik, H. H. the Maharaja Dhiraj Mohinder Bahadur of Patiala and Suite, Hon Mr. Justice E M Pratt, Mr. W Ram, Mr. Raja Ram, Lt.-Col G S Renny, Major G Van R Ryene, Miss E I. Rikh, Mr. Sadamand Roy, Mrs A W Sedgwick, Mr. S M Sikri, Lieut.-Col R H Hammersley Smith, Lt.-Col. C B Steele, Mr. Deva Datt Sud, Lt.-Col. H C Tweedie, D.S.O, OBE, Maor Eads W Waller, M.C., Lt.-Col. H C Weekes O.B.E., Major G H Wilkinson, D.S.O.

PASSENGERSS PER S.S. "DOMALA."

The following passengers left Bombay yesterday by the B. I. M.V. "Domala" for Port Said and Plymouth:—

Mr. L Burgess, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Clayden, Mr P S Dobson, Mr J Doling, Mr J Faulds, Mrs Glover and infant, Rev. P R and Mrs. Hoskins and three children, Mr. J. Johnston, Mrs R L Phillips, and infant, Mr H. J. Trivess-Smith, Mrs Trivess-Smith and infant.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The following are among the passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "China" who arrived Bombay on Friday:—

Bombay:—Major F C G Campbell, Lt.-Col L Galloway, Mr S M Ibrahim Hassan, Lt.-Col. G P Sanders, Mr. B N Srivastava, Mr. D C Setalvad, Lieut.-Col. H O B Wood.

The following are among the passengers arriving by the S.S "Chitrai" on 24th instant:—

Lt. S J C A Gettermon Smith, Col. and Mrs. Findlay, Lt.-Col. J H Holiday, Major H W V Kyrks, Major A S Leslie, Col. B V Nicolay, Lt.-Co. L D Watling, Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I. Lt.-Col. C W Watney,

"CHANDRA RAO MORE."

With reference to the new film "Chandra Rao More" produced by the United Pictures Corporation, the following statement appeared in our issue of Sunday last week. Mr. Sarpotdar was also the director of the highly popular film 'Sinhgad' produced by the Maharashtra Film Company of Kolhapur." We are now given to understand by the Maharashtra Film Company that the above statement is incorrect, that Mr Sarpotdar had no hand whatever in directing the film "Sinhgad" and that it was produced under the sole directorship of Mr. Baburao Painter the well-known artist of Kolhapur and part proprietor of the Maharashtra Film Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Final M. B. B. S. Examn. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—Weather permitting, The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Railway Regt., A. F. I. will play programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.—At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay total attendance of different nationalities in June last was 880; males being 720 and 140 females.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.—The second quarterly general meeting of this Chamber will be held on Saturday, (the 25th instant) at 2-20 p.m. (B.T.) [illegible] p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 17th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORLMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The Special General meeting of the members of the Pearl Mills women workers Co-operative Credit Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 12 noon in the Reeling Department, when Mr. Frank Stott manager of the Mills will preside and the work of reading the statement of accounts, electing the managing committee, admitting new members and devising means for developing the work of the society will be done.

NEW MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Persons desirous of standing on behalf of the Bombay Nationalists Municipal Party, as candidates for the next general elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, are requested to send their applications in the prescribed form, a copy of which can be had from the office of the Party situated at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, West Bombay. The applications should reach the office of the Party not later than the 31st instant.

KARNATAK SABHA.—An inaugural meeting of the Karnatak residents of Bombay will be held in the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi on Sunday the (26th instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the formation of the "the Karnatak Sabha" in Bombay. The objects of the Sabha will be:—To foster the spirit of co-operation and brotherhood among the people coming from the different parts of the Karnatak Province; to open free Kannada reading rooms and libraries in the City and suburbs; if sufficient funds are forthcoming to open Kannada primary schools in the City and suburbs; and any other activities which will promote the development of Kannada art and literature. Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College has consented to preside.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF MAPUCA.—A meeting of the sons of Mapuca was held on the 20th ulto. under the Presidentship of Mr. M. M. D'Souza to give effect to a resolution arrived at in a former meeting to found Union amongst the sons of Mapuca. A committee has been appointed with large powers with Mr. V. F. Couto as Secretary to draft a Scheme of Rules and Regulations and make other recommendations particularly with reference to the proposed amalgamation among the several clubs belonging to the sons of Mapuca into one Registered association and central premises for the accommodation of its members. The Committee will present its report in three months and already a steady propaganda has been directed to achieve the main end.

PATHE CINEMA.—Hal Roach, the comedy producer, who has been responsible for many of the screen's finest comedies, including the Harold Lloyd successes, as well as the famous "Our Gang" comedies, has now brought forth "THE BATTLING ORIOLES", a new six reel Pathe comedy, which is now being unwound at the PATHE CINEMA.

Glenn Tryon, who plays the leading role, is a young comedian recently discovered by the famous producer. This is Tryon's first appearance in motion pictures, but it is said that the producer was so impressed by his abilities that he decided to make a star of him at once, and he will be featured in a series of comedies.

Playing opposite him is the pretty little comedienne Blanche Mehaffey, who formerly belonged to the Ziegfeld Follies. She found her athletic training come in handy during the filming of this comedy. An unathletic or less agile girl would have thrown up her hands in despair at what Miss Mehaffey was called upon to do in this picture. She is chased by policemen, there is a mad scramble over heavy furniture, she climbs walls, swings from chandeliers and performs equally strenuous feats throughout the story.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON STEAMER.

On Friday at about 2-30 p.m. Akbarkhan Hazmatkhan, a dock labourer was working on S.S. "City of Venice" lying in Alexandra Dock when he was thrown down into the hold by the jerk of a coil of wire attached to the crane.

He fell from a height of about 50 feet. The police being informed removed him to the G. T. Hospital, where he died soon after admission, death being due to shock following simple fracture of the pelvis.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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"Times of India" (Editorial):—Davar's College will have many well wishers in the plea for affiliation with Bombay University. The oldest Institution of its kind in India, the College has for 25 years been training youngmen from all over India to take up responsible posts in Commercial Life."

"Bombay Chronicle":—"Mr. Jaykar. . . . . described the latter (Davar's College) as the land mark in the progress of the Country The tribute high as it is. is fully deserved. It is surprising however, that the University has not yet thought fit to affiliate this College."

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2

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1925.

JAPANESE COMPETITION—III.

Next in importance to the sweated Labour in the Japanese cotton mills, immorally recruited and heartlessly exploited, the most considerable factor in making Japanese competition unbearable and intolerable in the Indian market is the existence of secret rebates and subsidies enjoyed by the Japanese manufacturers in their attempt to capture the world markets for cotton goods. Japan has several initial disadvantages in the planning and lay-out of her cotton mills, which a marvellous co-ordination of the industrial, commercial and banking interests of the country, backed whole-heartedly by the economic policy of the entire Japanese Empire, has enabled the Japanese mill-owner to overcome. In the first place, Japan, like India, has still to import the bulk of her machinery for the cotton mills from foreign countries; and though the Japanese Government is not so utterly lacking in common sense and ordinary patriotism as to levy heavy import duties seemingly for revenue purposes on imported machinery and spare parts as the Government of India are doing to the silent, but steady and certain undoing of Indian industry, still the cost of transport from the United States or the United Kingdom, the two chief machinery producers for the Japanese, is heavy enough to constitute an item in the initial capital cost of laying out a cotton mill in Japan. In competition with India this is no disadvantage; for India has to bear the same cost of transport or much higher, as she does not possess a subsidised mercantile marine of her own, and as the Government of India seem to have no early intention of granting this indispensable facility in the development of her industry and commerce, notwithstanding the fact that the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine recommending the early creation of a respectable mercantile fleet has been before them for more than a year past. We can well understand, in spite of the fulsome assurances of the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett and his class that the creation of an Indian mercantile marine operated in the Indian national interests strictly, will mean the exclusion from the Indian carrying trade of many interlopers foreign in origin and ownership and management; and that, consequently, the Government of India, dominated by such self-styled lovers (?) of India as Lord Reading and his entourage will not wish to take any action that may endanger the profits of foreign shipping or banking interests. But that does not destroy the grim fact of the Japanese competition, facilitated by the existence of open shipping subsidies and secret export bounties which the Japanese manufacturer of cotton goods commands. The fact of the export bounties is as strenuously denied by the Japanese as it is firmly believed in by their competitors, who know what they are up against though they find it difficult to prove to the hilt this charge of bounty-fed goods competing with them in their own or in neutral markets. But whether or not the export bounty officially is admitted to exist in Japan, the following facts are incontrovertible. The cancellation of contracts for the supply of yarn by the Japanese merchants in Bombay involves a payment of 15 yen per bale by the Indian merchant who cancels the contract; the amount derived from this fine or penalty or liquidated damages, or call it what you will, is rendered into the account of a fund said to be set up for the payment of the export bounty, which would have been paid had the yarn been shipped. In this connection we may also mention the interesting fact that the Japanese have not only the most original notions about industrial morality; they seem also to have the most peculiar notions of commercial practice and legal integrity. In Japanese courts, (the experience of all non-Japanese traders in Japan is unanimous, the suits between a Japanese and a non-Japanese are almost certain to go against the non-Japanese, many judges there holding apparently the theory that they are paid to be true to their salt and not to do justice as between a Japanese and an outsider. Any match-merchant, cloth dealer, lacquer work or toy importer from Japan, who has direct connection with the land of the Rising Sun knows this and will give several instances of his experiences of the surprising agility and accommodating character of the Japanese law and Japanese tribunals to wriggle out from the most unequivocal situations. We do not suggest that other countries should imitate Japan in her disregard of claims of law and justice; we do not suggest that Japanese cynicism should be enforced against the Japanese at least in our country to the irrevocable demoralisation of our legal and judicial systems and to the irremediable perdition of our national soul. But we would emphatically invite the attention of the irresponsible oligarchy in Simla and Delhi to the suicidal policy of maintaining complete *laissez faire* towards the fatal competition of such products with those of the Indian industry.

With open export bounties or secret rebates, with a less than rudimentary sense of justice and fair-play in the dealings of Japanese and non-Japanese with well-known bounties and subsidies on the carriage of goods to and from Japan, it is no wonder Japan should be able to beat any competitor in any neutral market, and should be annihilating such a helpless and neglected competitors as the Indian mill and the Indian hand-loom weaver from even the local home market. The American investigator reporting to the United States Tariff Commission in 1921, on this growing menace of the Japanese competition in the neutral markets says:

"These advantages were rendered especially effective by the existence of a close association of cotton manufacturers, the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association. This organisation acts in concert on all problems affecting the general industry, and stands in intimate financial relationship to the raw cotton importers as well as the cotton goods distributors,—all three groups being centred in the city of Osaka, the Manchester of Japan. Moreover, without enjoying a definite subsidy, the cotton industry, holding prime place in the Japanese industrial world, is an object of special concern to the strongly centralised Imperial Government. Eager to secure every advantage in the world trade for its nationals, the Japanese Government is in a position to render material assistance, particularly through its excellent banking facilities, the network of consular and commercial agents abroad, and the subsidized steam ship lines, which during the War increased their fleets in Asiatic waters, and extended their lines practically around the world."

We shall refer in a subsequent article to the enormous service silently rendered to the cause of the national industry and commerce by the compact and co-ordinated banking and insurance organisations of Japan, which this country lacks, thanks once again to such splendid specimens of beneficent bureaucrats as Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Malcolm Hailey. The main concern of the public servants of India seems to be to squeeze out the maximum emoluments and some of them, not satisfied with the preposterous salaries, allowances and pensions, have an eye on the possibility of fat directorships in the foreign enterprises exploiting the Indian resources which are entrenched in the Indian commercial banking and insurance world in a position of special and invidious advantage. But here we must mention the case of the shipping bounties given freely and liberally in Japan by the Imperial Government both on the construction of vessels suitable in build and tonnage for the overseas trade, and on the actual operation of these vessels,—the so-called Navigation Bounties. Mr. S. N. Haji, in his standard work on the "Economics of Shipping" says:

"Special subventions were paid in Japan even before the Act of 1896. That Act, however, specified 15 subsidised routes over which subventions were paid to special lines. They were systematised by the law of 1899, and still more extended in scope by the Act 1910. This Act authorised payments of special subventions to Japanese lines operating in the European Australian and American trades. (Indian waters are omitted here presumably because there is no one to say nay in this defenceless country and its trade). It provided that the subsidied vessels should have a tonnage of at least 3000 tons gross with a speed of at least 12 knots per hour and that it should not be more than 15 years old. The unit of subsiding was 59 sen per gross ton per 11,000 miles run ..... The Japanese Government makes various payments in addition to the subsidies and subventions, to help the merchant marine such as bounties for training seamen, life-boat bounties, and fishing bounties".

This law was radically revised and extended in 1917 and 1919, and in 1922, the Japanese Government paid, in subsidies to the principal lines, Y 19,62,634 that is, Rs. 30 lakhs in round figures. What wonder, then, that with these advantages, the Japanese have practically eliminated the factor of distance, which may have militated against them. Cost of carriage is always cheaper by sea than by land, and Japan with her mills concentrated at Osaka can ship from Kobe to Calcutta cotton goods cheaper than Bombay mills can ship from Bombay to Calcutta. The same holds good to a large extent in regard to the shipment to Japan of raw materials. Taking only the Indian cotton shipped to Japan as an illustration, the Japanese purchase the largest quantities from the Central Provinces, the Punjab-American shipped from Karachi, Broach and Southern India styles, including Cambodias and Tinnevelleys shipped from Tuticorin. With the Central Provinces and Broach cotton shipped from Bombay, the Japanese have a disadvantage in the railway freight; but with the Punjab-American shipped from Karachi, and the Cambodias and Tinnevelleys shipped from Tuticorin, Japanese steamers, thanks to these subsidies, are able to land this cotton at Kobe almost as cheap as the Bombay mills can get the same,—thanks, again, to the shocking want of co-ordination in our economic policy and the consequent chaos in the railway-rates policy, which seems perversely calculated to benefit the foreigner at the expense of the Indian industry and Indian commerce. And if the Indian cotton fields appear at all costly to Japan, she can play off the Indian producer against the American,—the Japanese mills are specialising remarkably in the mixing of Indian and American Uplands for the production of finer grades of cotton goods for the superior markets of India and the Red Sea. The construction of the Panama Canal, and the consequent creation of an all-water route from America to Japan, makes Kobe as near Texas as it is near Bombay. Even the American competitors of Japan in the Chinese or other Pacific markets find that with regard to the American cotton goods, shipped to the Orient via Panama, which is the route of the lowest cost in freight to the American manufacturer on the Atlantic sea-board, the difference in freight rate will operate against the American exporter and in favour of the Japanese shipper to the extent of 17 per ton. On staple cotton fabrics weighing about 1,200 lbs. to the measurement ton the cost of transport to the American exporter amounts to half-a-cent a yard; and at 14 cents the yard in price, the difference due to higher freight rate will be about 4 or 5 per cent. against the American. Four or five per cent. in days of intense competition and excessively fine margin would mean a lot; and hence the growing predominance of the Japanese goods in the neutral markets of the so-called Far East even against the American and British competitors, let alone the poor, defenceless, neglected and uncared-for Indian producer. These reasons constitute, in our opinion, the strongest possible argument against the fatal *laissez faire* policy of the Government of India, to the slow but certain undoing of the Indian industry. We have not yet exhausted the counts in the indictment against Japan in her heartless competition with Indian manufactures in the Indian market. But we have even now covered sufficient ground to call upon the Government of India to take immediate and energetic measures to put an end to this most immoral and insupportable competition, if they do not wish the people of India, masters as well as men combined, through sheer desperation, to take the bit in their mouth and adopt direct action, whose final consequences we may never be able to foresee and much less to control. The Government of India have acted in the past, quite creditably, when special case was satisfactorily made out for exceptional treatment against bounty-fed sugar unfairly competing with the home-grown product. Why can they not act now, when the Indian industry is panting almost with the last gasp, when hundreds of thousands of poor wretches habitually living below the margin of subsistence are still further threatened with the loss of their one miserable employment for which they have neither substitute nor alternative?

THE MAILED FIST.

The speech of Lord Birkenhead at Milton Abbey Park shows that his lordship is annoyed at the reception of his big pronouncement in the House of Lords, but we fear that it will take a lot more thundering to silence the guns of criticism in India. Though the Liberals have by radiographing his lordship's mind, detected a silver lining or two in the cloud of words, the country in general regards it as a futile and minatory utterance. His latest speech is distinctly bellicose in tone. A year ago, British critics used to talk of friendly "gestures"; now the term has been substituted by the formula of "keeping the door open." All parties in the fight contend that they are still keeping the door open and Lord Birkenhead maintains that he too is keeping the door open. The interchange of identical words does not in the slightest degree relieve the unhealthy tension in the country. Lord Birkenhead strives to consolidate his position by alleging that parties in Parliament are pledged to his attitude of blank negation. If that is really so, British parties are still wedded to the convention that the possession of India, the biggest and the most profitable estate of the Empire, should be treated as a non-party question. Lord Birkenhead is, however, liable to rhetorical exaggeration, and we cannot with perfect confidence infer from the casual speeches of Liberals and Labourites that had they been in firm power like the Tories, they would categorically have endorsed the reactionary report of the Muddiman majority and dismissed the minority recommendations. For the present, however, the Tories are in a position to dictate their policy and exploit the disorganised state of public life in India. Lord Birkenhead talks as the apostle of rank unreason. "If Indians are prepared honestly and sincerely to co-operate," he says, "and to *attempt* to make the constitution we gave them a success, no door is closed to them"; otherwise the door is banged and perdition will overtake India. Now we have to judge by the evidence of earnest co-operators who attempted to make the Reforms a success. Sir K V. Reddi, a loyal Minister hailing from Madras, said before the Muddiman Committee: "It must not be forgotten that it was not the diarchic system as conceived in the Act but an *attempt to ignore* it and *get over* its inherent difficulties that made it possible to achieve the little success which Madras is believed to have achieved." Mr. Chintamani said that dyarchy became workable just in the measure dyarchy was departed from. It is as useful to expect dyarchy to become a success as to expect an addled egg to yield a healthy chicken. Such being the testimony of experience, it is the duty of statesmen to amend the system instead of inviting critics to do penance for their foresight. When the pretensions of the Civil Service are being honoured and their strangle-hold on the country is strengthened by the profusion of life-jobs; when the Indianisation of the Army is deliberately retarded; when even the Minority recommendations of the Muddiman Committee are discarded—then we are bound to conclude that the phrase about keeping the door open is an insincere and mocking echo of our offer of honourable co-operation. A few Liberal critics are inclined to defer judgment until the Viceroy has spoken, but we fear it is a hollow hope while Lord Birkenhead indulges in the prelude of threat and thunder to cow down his critics. Lord Reading can hardly modify "the settled determination of the British nation." Lord Birkenhead's speeches are so rancidly reactionary and provocative that the more he acts the Wild Man of Borneo, the more will he be creating the atmosphere desired by those who favour resistance and civil disobedience. The British Government have seldom taken a position so untenable as in their affected infatuation for a system of government in India which is barren and unworkable; and to work the system in an atmosphere of hideous reaction, is to qualify the country for further favours. Threatening speeches will not improve the quality of a constitution, but Lord Birkenhead is under the illusion that a few grotesque utterances would make it acceptable. His speeches remind one of Sheridan's exclamation "Thank God, that's done with" when he had renewed a promissory note for one month. The liability of diarchic failure remains and unbalanced tirades against Indians will not hide the inherent bankruptcy of Britain's policy towards India. Beaten in reason, Lord Birkenhead is courting ridicule by battling bombast.

Notes of the Day.

A Portent?

The speech which General Sir William Birdwood made at the luncheon given to him at the Colonial Institute contains a significant and somewhat alarmist sentence. "The Army" (in India), he said, "was never wholly free from military anxieties in India, where there were mutterings and rumblings beneath the surface. It was perhaps surprising that there were not more serious upheavals above the surface. Bolshevist agents had been scattering their propaganda among the inflammable material in the North-West Frontier in an effort to overthrow British rule and, therefore, India was never free from anxiety; but we must be prepared at all times to safeguard the lives and interests of law-abiding fellow-subjects." What does all this portend? What are "the mutterings and rumblings beneath the surface" in India to which the new Commander-in-Chief refers? General Birdwood speaks as the responsible chief of the Army in India and his reference to the Bolshevik propaganda on the North-West Frontier and to the need of India keeping herself prepared cannot be dismissed as the vapourings of demented correspondents and scribes of the British Press and their gramophones in India who have the Bolsheviks on the brain. Is General Birdwood's speech a portent of renewed military campaigns on the frontiers of India and their inevitable immense financial burdens on the poor Indian tax-payer? If it is, why is the public in India being kept in the dark about the nature of the danger from the North? It is the people of India who have to pay for all operations conducted by the military headquarters from Simla and before they are asked to do so, they must be assured that the danger is a real one. It is time the members of the Legislative Assembly took steps to discover the meaning behind General Birdwood's speech. For the rest, the General's remarks about India's "restless longing for the unattainable" and the "great and honourable career for young Englishmen" which she holds out, are a reminder to us that one may expect no better understanding of, and support from, him in our demand for Indianisation of the Army than we had from his predecessor.

Moderates in fighting mood.

We do hope that the election of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta as the Mayor of Calcutta will chasten the Great Tribune of the Moderates who has been carrying on an unseemly campaign against the municipal administration. The Swarajists are in a majority in the Corporation and the credit or discredit of their regime will remain with them. Why should they not prefer a publicist of their own choice if he is competent to hold office? Two objections were raised against Mr. Sen Gupta, though the "Bengalee" extended the indictment into a comprehensive, scurrilous vendetta. The first is that he hailed from Chittagong and had no stake in the City, but we understand that he is a rate-payer qualified to vote and he therefore had at least as much right to stand for the election as Mr. Stuart Wilson of Aberdeen whom the loyalists patriotically supported. The second charge is that Mr. Sen Gupta had no previous experience of municipal administration, but he happens to have brains and character. When Mr. Das was elected, there were quidnuncs who preferred the same objection. When a man of ability is entrusted with responsibility, he may be trusted to perform his duty with distinction, and seedy old squatters should recognise that they have no prescriptive right to office and that seniority must occasionally give place to merit. They may as well complain against an Indian publicist being entrusted with the portfolio of Education on the ground that he never was a teacher in his life. That the object of the "Bengalee" is to destroy the influence of the Swaraj Party may be seen from the following passage from its latest leading article:—

> If the Europeans and the Liberals in the Legislative Council and out of it, and in the Municipal Corporation and out of it, will but organise their forces and combine in attack, they will carry all before them at the elections next year for the Council and the Corporation and we shall be rid of the Swarajist pest in both these bodies. It will be something accomplished, something done and the land will have rest.

We wonder if any decent Liberal will endorse these sentiments or support the projected alliance for the next elections; but then, the Clive Street Europeans have money and the Bengal Moderates can spill oceans of ink on the strength of it. If the Moderate Party stake their revival on the combination, they may as well compose their own obituary notice and let the land have some rest.

A CIVIC DINNER.

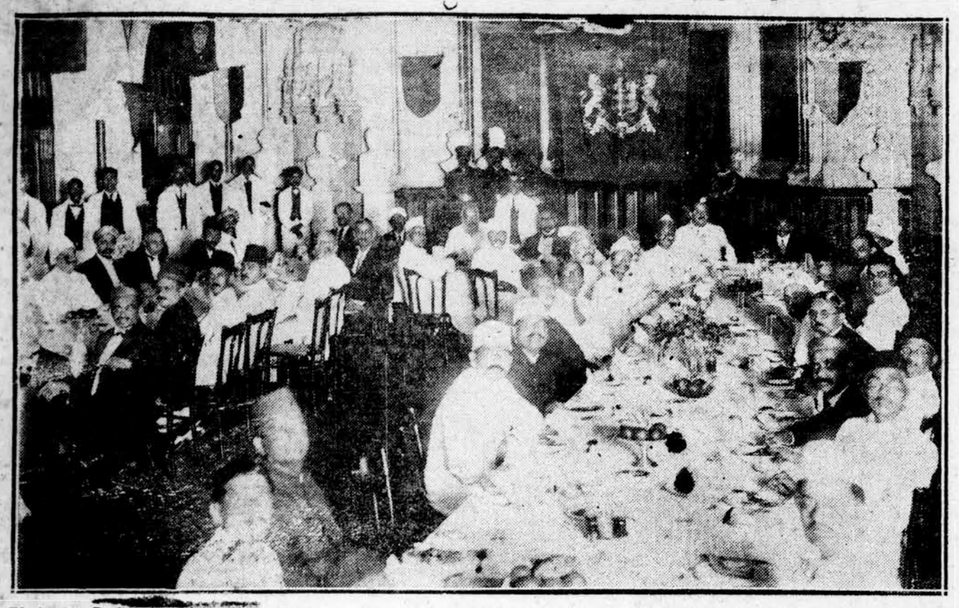

Photo by Russel Studio.
Photograph of the dinner given by the City Fathers of Bombay to Mr. V. J. Patel, last year's President of the Corporation, on Saturday the 11th inst.

THE SHANGHAI JATHA.

Photo from Sandal & and Co.—
The Shanghai Shahidi Jatha halted at Naghur on its way to the Punjab. The photograph shows the Jatha passing along one of the streets of the city.

EDITOR ON TRIAL

PLEA FOR DETERRENT PUNISHMENT

ACCUSED'S APOLOGY.

LAHORE, July 17.

Before a special bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Justices Broadway, Addison and Coldstream the contempt of court case against Syed Habib, Editor of "Siyast" Lahore arising out of two articles which appeared in its issues of the 28th and 30th June making an alleged scurrilous and insulting attack against Mr. Justice Zafar Ali of the Lahore High Court came up for hearing to-day. The accused who was present in the court but was undefended put in an affidavit stating that the article in the issue of the 30th June appeared in his absence and without his knowledge when he was at Simla and that had he been at Lahore it would not have appeared. He admitted that legal responsibility devolved on him, that there were expressions, words and sentences in the article that were unfortunate and that he felt ashamed that the article had appeared in his paper. He expressed a sincere apology and withdrew the article and left himself entirely at the mercy of their lordships. Regarding the article of the 28th June the accused stated that it appeared in his absence without his having seen i as it was a mere report of the revision application which Mr. Justice Zafar Ali had heard on the 26th June and though he was at Lahore he did not think it necessary to see it as he thought there would not be anything exceptional in the article of which he might feel ashamed.

After the affidavit had been put in by the accused. Kanwar Dalip Singh, Government Advocate argued the case on behalf of the Crown. In the course of his arguments he submitted that requirements of the law had been fulfilled in that Syed Habib was the Editor, Printer and publisher of "Siyast", that he had been properly served with summons and that the accused had submitted himself before the jurisdiction of their Lordships. The Government Advocate then read the English translation of the offending article and specially commented on the article of 30th June pointing out extracts and expressions whereby the accused had vilified Mr. Justice Zafar Ali and brought the High Court into contempt which was an offence of a very grave character requiring very serious notice by their Lordships. Counsel further submitted that the accused in that article had repeatedly mentioned that Mr. Justice Zafar Ali in dismissing the appeal of nine oppressed Mohammedans of Delhi had done sheer injustice and that no justice was being meted out by courts to Mohamedans in the Punjab. Proceeding the Government Advocate said that contempt had been admitted by the accused and that no defence had been offered and that the accused further admitted that he was present in Lahore so far as the article of the 28th June was concerned though as regards the second article he pleaded absence from Lahore and consequent lack of moral responsibility. Counsel urged that the accused could not evade the responsibility for whatever appeared in the paper in his absence as he was entirely responsible for the conduct of the paper. He pointed out that ignorant people outside would be deluded by such reckless articles as it would have very bad effect on their minds and they would begin to suspect the decisions of the courts.

TENDERING OF APOLOGY.

He then cited various English and Indian ruling in support of his contention that mere tendering of apology by the accused should not entitle him to be discharged and that English and Indian High Courts had suitably punished the accused guilty of the offence of contempt of court even after the tendering of an apology and had awarded varying sentences of fine and imprisonment. The Government Advocate in winding up his arguments submitted that a deterrent sentence should be passed against the accused as the offending articles were of a particular and peculiar character much graver than defamation for which offence, the Penal Code provided two years' imprisonment and a fine, and that in view of the fact that some people had begun to treat imprisonment as a sort of martyrdom a heavy fine was necessary besides imprisonment.

The accused Syed Habib then stood up and said that he was sincerely sorry that such an article was written for which he took full legal responsibility and left himself entirely at the hands of the Court. He assured Their Lordships that such a thing would never occur again in his paper so long he was its editor and once more offered his sincere apology. Their Lordships then adjourned the Court for about an hour and after resuming announced that judgment would be delivered to-morrow.—A. P.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

1 MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT AND RS. 1,000 FINE.

LAHORE, July 18.

Mr. Justice Broadway, who pronounced judgment to-day remarked that the article of the 30th June amounted to a very serious contempt of High Court and in view of the scandalous nature of the article he sentenced Syed Habib to one month's simple imprisonment with a fine of one thousand rupees and one hudred rupees as cost and directed that the accused should remain imprisoned until the fine was paid.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Broadway observed:

"Doubtless judges and courts are alike open to criticism and if reasonable arguments or explanation is offered against any judicial act as contrary to law or public good no court could or would treat that as a contempt of court. There cannot be any doubt that it is necessary that justice should not only be impartial but their impartiality should be recognised by the public at large and as pointed out by Chief Justice Wilmot in Rex versus Almon, attacks upon judges excited in the minds of people general dissatisfaction with all judicial determination and whenever men's allegiance to laws was fundamentally shaken it is a most fatal and dangerous obstruction of justice calling out for more rapid and immediate redress than any other obstruction not for the sake of judges as private individuals but because they are channels by which the King's justice is conveyed to people. In Sir Surendranath Banerjee's case a very full apology had been tendered nevertheless he was sentenced to imprison ment."—A. P.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT GOOTY.

MADRAS, July 17.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai wiring to press from Gooty in reply to charges levelled against him by Mr. Courtney in his recently published Report on the Gooty punitive police recounts his services to the country during the last forty years and exposes the charges as cheap sneer flung at him by Mr. Courtney. He finally appeals to the public to demand a fairer and more impartial enquiry than has been conducted on the question of punitive police at Gooty.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD.

BOMBAY IRON MERCHANTS' EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Sheth Mooljee Haridas and Mr. G. B. Trivedi gave evidence before the Tariff Board to-day as representatives of the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association. In a letter to the Secretary, the Association stated that the first enquiry in connection with the steel industry was conducted by the Board rather hurriedly and iron merchants did not then realise th grave danger to their business and the heavy burden on the consumers if higher duties were levied on imported steel.

After a year's experience, the merchants realised that on account of high prices the demand was slack, trade was disorganised and much capital was locked in stocks and in fact for the purposes of realising the money they had to sell their stocks at a great loss. Government had collected nearly 11/2 crores by additional duties of which they gave 50 lakhs by way of bounty and made a crore's profit in the name of protection.

The Association was of the opinion that the Government was not justified in raising an additional revenue and it accordingly suggested that the existing Act and the tariff schedule should be amended at the next session of the Legislative Assembly and recommended that protection to Indian steel should be given entirely by bounty and that the additional duties over 10 per cent. existing before the Steel Protection Act was passed be so adjusted as to produce the amount required for the bounty and that certain articles such as rods, steel bars, and galvanised sheets,, etc., as were made in small quantities at the Tata Iron and Steel Company Works should be exempted from additional duties.

MR. TRIVEDI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Trivedi, in his statement, said that he was of the opinion that the condition of the steel industry had much improved by the protection given. In spite of an increase of freight of 7sh. 6d. per ton the level of the prices of imported steel was still at the same low level as it was in October, 1924 when the second enquiry was held and was likely to remain so for a long time to come. This protection should, therefore, be continued till March 31, 1927.

He suggested that the Board should recommend to the Government to levy only 10 per cent. duty and the form of protection should be entirely by bounty. The working of one year's protection had shown that the consumers were unable to pay increased prices and the stockholders had to reduce their prices to induce their buyers and they lost heavily.

At present the steel trade was disorganised, calculations were upset and capital had been locked up. Thus while the industry had got relief, trade had suffered heavily. The customs returns of last year showed that the Government had realised Rs. 22,639, thousands, whereas they had paid only Rs. 6,524 thousands by bounty. There was, therefore no doubt that the special tariff scales introduced last year were unnecessarily high.

In reply to the President, Mr. Trivedi stated that he took his stand on the policy laid down by the Tariff Board and by the Government, namely discriminating protection policy. Continuing the witness said that his own opinion was that in the excessive duty they had already collected they would find that there would be no necessity of any additional increase. He suggested that the matter be postponed till the official year. The Government might take their figures and in March at budget time they might announce the general raising of the duty if they found it necessary.

The witness appealed to the Board that if they stuck to their policy of discriminating protection then they should as much see for the protection of the steel industry as for the consumers interests and if they found that the industry wanted protection they might give it. But at the same time they must look to the interests of the consumers.

In conclusion the witness told the President that if their grievances were not remedied by the Board they would approach the Legislature.—A. P.

POLICY RE. SALES OF PIG IRON.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Messrs. J. C. K. Peterson and Sawdy, representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., re-examined before the Tariff Board to-day explained their policy with regard to the sales of pig-iron and in doing so said that with the completion of the Indian Iron and Steel Company's plant production of pig-iron in India far exceeded the demand. That company alone was producing 180,000 tons of pig-iron annually and had a still larger capacity. The total demand of India was very little in excess of 100,000 tons. Therefore, producers of pig iron must export if they were to sell their output. We ourselves have never intentionally sold below the market price in any country. Our present arrangement with Japan is that prices are fixed every six months with reference to the market price of similar iron imported from any country into Japan. It is obvious that over a long period India cannot get a higher price than the world market price for export because its production is so small. We ourselves have never advocated a reduction of prices in India but this has from time to time been proposed by another company and we have agreed. Low prices have been due to the fact that production has exceeded demand.

This concluded the meeting of the Tariff Board.—A. P.

ARREST AT RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, July 17.

Mr. M. D. Dhorajivala is arrested in the Rajkot State by a warrant under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code issued by the Gondal State and subsequently released on his furnishing bail of Rs 1,000/-. He will be tried on July 25th. Mr. Dhorajivala is implicated in the press agitation against the Gondal Administration carried on by the Dhoraji Publicity Department.—A. P.

"THE HEDJAZ DEPUTATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly extend to me the hospitality of a little space to enlighten the up-country Mahomedans upon the events of the Hedjaz Deputation meeting in Bombay which has peculiarly stirred the purient curiosity of the Islamic population of Gujarat.

Some reputed Muslim merchants of the Surat District trading in Bombay, who participated in the deliberations of the meeting held in the Jumma Musjid, Bombay, to listen to the deputation, adduce weighty evidence to the effect that overwhelming majority of Bombay Mahomedans having resented the views of the deputation went out of the Jumma Musjid leaving behind them very few persons to oppose the deputation. One of the aforesaid merchants, inhabitant of Rander, prove vehemently then and there that the chairman of the deputation was not justified in the views he expressed. This paucity of the audience clearly shows that no cordial welcome was accorded to the deputation and that the meeting, which was not at all representative and influential, apparently proved a fiasco. Be that as it may. Whether the members of the deputation were given cold or warm reception or whether they were garlanded or not does not concern the mission which brought them here. They are our Islamic brothers. We cherish no ill-will or animosity towards them. They had better go up country and hold negotiations with Islamic leaders whom I earnestly desire to institute minute enquiry as to whether the administration of Ali's Government satisfactorily provided the amenities which the pilgrims during their sojourn in Hedjaz demanded.—Yours, etc.

Rander, July 5.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF LAND.

DEBATE IN C. P. COUNCIL.

AMRAOTI, July 17.

The Berar Legislative Committee resumed its sitting at 11 a.m., the Hon. Mr. Tambe presiding. Mr Kanitkar referring to the difficulty regarding Berar legislation suggested that as the British Government had assumed judicial and executive functions, they should assume Legislative powers also. He quoted from Baden Powell to show that Land Revenue was a tax on agriculture and not a rent. He wanted the occupant to be defined as a holder of permanent, hertiable, transferrable title in land subject to payment of land revenue as it might be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the law and land revenue as money payable to Government for its sovereign rights.

Kr. Korde speaking for the agriculturists of Berar laid stress on the poverty of the tiller of the soil and objected strongly to any further increase of assessment of land revenue. He was out and out for permanent revenue settlement and wanted the present assessment to be decreased if fassible.

Mr. J. Deshmukh contended that the principle of assessing land revenue on the basis of profits was most detrimental to the interests of the agriculturists and urged the imperative necessity of the Government undertaking an inquiry into the economic condition of the agriculturist. The sitting was adjourned at 12-30 for Friday prayers.

After the recess, the Berar Legislative Committe resumed the debate on the draft of the Berar Land Revenue Code.

Mr. Umedsingh deprecated Government's attempt at usuring the rights of the agriculturists and investing the Deputy Commissioner with autocratic powers. He wanted to make it obligatory on officials to help the establishment of village punchayats and emphasised that the Mahar and Jaglia cess in Berar should, under no circumstances, be allowed to exceed 12 pies in the rupee of land revenue.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh bar-at-law contended that the sovereignty of Berar, if any, vested in His Exalted Highness the Nizam. He refused to recognise the British Government as the Sovereign Power in as much as the latter were only leaseholders from the Nizam. Mr. Deshmukh severely criticised various provisions in the draft law as calculated to annihilate the propretory rights of the agriculturists. Mr. Deshmukh's remark that he did not look upon the present Government as his own led Rao Bahadur Brahma to interpose and say "Accept Ministership and you will have all you want".

Sir Bertram Standen having replied to some of the objections, the motion to refer the bill to a select committee was put and unanimously carried.

The Select Committee consists of 12 members including the Finance Member himself.

The Committee concluded its sitting at 3-45 p.m. A. P

ASSAM COUNCIL.

SHILLONG, July 17.

The Assam Legislative Council, to-day, concluded its discussion on the resolutions recommending that the practice of selling estates settled at the Permanent Settlement of 1793 for any dues other than the fixed revenue be discontinued and measures adopted to relieve the proprietors of joint responsibility for local rates. The mover quoted from the proclamation of 1703 to show that the present practice was a violation of the principle laid down therein.

Mr. A. H. Bentinck on behalf of the Government replied that as far as he knew the right of the Government to impose a cess upon permanently settled estates had not been challenged in any court of law, and further it was a commonplace of political science that the Sovereign Power which had right to impose tax also had the authority to make regulations for realization three.

The motion was put to a division and carried.—A. P.

SESSION CONCLUDED.

SHILLONG, July 18.

The Assam Legislative Council concluded its session to-day.—A. P.

MAHARAJAHS AND COW PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Lalji Naranji recently twitted Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee in your columns with having neglected a deep study of the Shastras and being prevented from doing so owing to his multifarious other activities. Encumbered as Mr. Laxmidas is with such grave disabilities, Mr. Lalji has invited him to make constructive suggestions for the reform of Hindu religion and religious observances.

Whilst I have no desire to step between Mr. Lalji and Mr. Laxmidas, I take the occasion to invite Mr. Lalji's attention to a highly constructive proposal viz. to exercise his powerful influence with the Hindu religious heads in Bombay to materially aid the Ghatkoper Sarvajanika Jiva Daya Khata, whose urgent appeal for funds was circulated with the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th instant. The cause of saving milch cattle from the slaughter house is one that must appeal to every Hindu, whatever his sect, caste or creed. Jiva Daya, is, I submit, the very corner stone of Hindu religion and inborn in every Hindu, and the Acharyas, the Swamis, the Mahantas and the Maharajahs should be in the front rank in supporting Associations whose object is to save cows and buffaloes from the butcher. Not only in word, but in deed also. I make this appeal, not without cause, for I find the name of almost every Hindu religious head in Bombay conspicuous by its absence in the list of patrons, life members, ordinary members (among whom I find the name of a Mahomedan firm of Messrs. Mahmad Suleman and Co.). Donors, office-bearers or Managing Committee of the Association I ask Mr. Lalji Naranji if this is as it should be. Does it not behove (leave aside the duty of the high office) the Maharajahs, to take an active interest in the welfare of this and similar other associations. It is the right of these spiritual heads to lead humanitarian movements and I need hardly assure Mr. Lalji that every Hindu will welcome their taking their due place in the conduct of these associations and will render them all honor for it. Let the Maharajahs publicly preach and advocate Jiva Daya and raise funds for the purpose. A call from them will make an irresistible appeal to their devotees. And let them practise what they preach by setting apart a portion of their emoluments for the relief of Lord Shri Krishna's sacred cows. If Mr. Lalji Naranji will take up the cause of this charity, I feel certain that within a very short time he will succeed in interesting the Maharajahs in it and putting the Ghatkoper Sarvajanika Jiva Daya Khata financially on a firm foundation.—Yours, etc.

NAVAN H. PANDIA.

China Baug, Bombay.

MAHINDRE & Co.,
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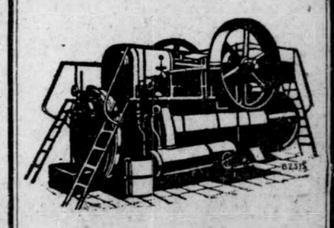
OPP, G. P. O. BOMBAY.
THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.
MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

"MADAN THEATRES LTD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am certain that the Bombay share-holders of Madan Theatres Limited, feel themselves deeply indebted to you for having published my last letter, though so very long and I crave your indulgence once again as I am sure you always spare room to expose wrongs.

Though it is over a fort-night now, neither the Managing Agents nor the directors of the Company have thought fit to reply to the charges made in my letter. The charges, you will agree, Sir, were grave and called for an immediate reply. What is the meaning of this studied silence? As I am very eager that the share-holders in their own interests should act immediately, I place a few more facts before them so that before the remaining 35 lakhs of their paid up capital come to be wiped out they may by demanding an investigation, protect for themselves whatever little is left for them I want them to realise that this year the Company's accounts will start with a paid up capital of Rs. 35 lakhs—the other 35 lakhs having been definitely written off—as against a loan hability of 24 lakhs and other liabilities of over 3½ lakhs with cash at banks and offices at a little over 1½ lakhs. In this connection they must also bear in mind that mortgages and equitable mortgages have been given on loans amounting to 16 lakhs. What properties have been mortgaged, it is not specified but knowing the present tendencies of banking houses we can well imagine. Does this fact alone not require a thorough investigation of the Company's position by an independent auditor with the reputation of being a fearless and honest investigator such as Mr. S. B. Billimoria? Is there not ground for such a demand even the directors and Managing Agents show such poor regard for the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act? Mr. A. R. Billimoria, who as I said in my last letter has all these years been shown as a director, has been working as the Company's Manager in Bombay, or Managing Director if he chooses to assume that high sounding rank, from the very inception of the Company. Has his contract been made known to the share-holders as required by Section 91 (C) of the Companies' Act? No. This Section runs as follows:—"Where a Company enters into a contract for the appointment of a manager of the Company in which contract any director of the Company is directly or indirectly concerned or interested, or varies any such existing contract, the Company shall send an abstract of the terms of such contract or variation as the case may be, together with a memorandum clearly indicating the nature of the interest of the director in such contract, or in such variation to every member; and the contract shall be open to the inspection of any member at the registered office of the Company. (2) If a Company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (1) it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000; and every officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty." In this connection I am having steps taken for necessary action but have the share-holders realised the real object of concealing this fact from them and thus allowing this gentleman a seat on the Board? If they scan thdough the list of directors, they will find their present total strength at nine. Out of these, four are members of the Managing Agents' firm, namely (1) Mr. B. J. Madan, (2) Mr. R. K. Dotivala, (3) Mr. Fram J. Madan and (4) Mr. Jehangir J. Madan and with this gentleman who works under them makes for the Managing Agents a clear and absolute working majority. It is for this reason that I emphasise the seriousness of the default. And while I am on this point, it will not be an unfair question to inquire whether the Company's Solicitor Mr. Taylor occupies his seat on the Board by virtue of the qualification shares held by him in his own right or whether the qualifying shares have been allotted to him by some one else for the purposes of finding him a seat on the Board and if the latter part of the question is to be answered in the affirmative, whose shares does he hold?

Now, Sir, the Managing Agents when privately tackled about the deplorable results shown by them have put forward the argument that they could not be unmindful of the interests of the Company as they have invested in it a large amount of their own money. My answer to this argument first of all is this: if you choose to squander away your fortune, it does not mean that others will readily join you while in partnership with you, to squander all their investments in every mad venture you go for. But let us examine their claim of having invested their money very largely. When this Company was formed—and it was during boom days—the late Mr. Madan sold his entire "cinema" business (the word cinema is put in quotations with a purpose) for a very handsome price and you can well imagine how very excellent a deal for him it was from the fact that on the assets side of the Company's accounts they had to calculate Rs. 10,00,000 for good-will. Again, very shortly after this Mr. Madan sold his "Parsi Elphinstone Dramatic" Company for an equally handsome price to this Company and I invite people to compare the price he received with the price he had paid only two years before that date to a Bombay Theatrical Company he had purchsed. It is also worth noting that the building known as the "Corinthian Theatre" in which this dramatic company was playing was not sold to this Company but remained the private property of Mr. Madan and the Company goes on paying a rent now to the heirs of Mr. Madan. Compare this transaction with others, where the greatest eagerness was to buy over the buildings. Did not they purchase the building also when they about the same time in the same city of Calcutta purchase the Alfred Teatrical Company? Was this not a very excessive profit-making transaction at the cost of this Company? Then there is another point. On the formation of the Company they held in their possession a substantial portion of the shares and induced the public on promises of handsome dividends to buy those shares from them at ya premium which then ranged from 80 to 100 per cent. and in some cases even more than that. Go a little further and scrutinise the shares transfer register up-to-date and see what tale that will tell. Then we have this further fact from the first statutory report that Rs. 50,000 were spent as under-writing commission and is it too much to presume, remembering that the shares were sold at a premium from the very first day, that a substantial portion of this commission also went to their pockets? In the first year the stock of the Company was over assessed and a large profit was thereby shown and a large commission paid to the Managing Agents as well as dividend to shareholders, though the dividend was only declared when for that purpose seven lakhs were borrowed from a Bank. Again consider the way they protect the Company's interests. Early in January they must have known the results of last year's working and there was nothing before them to indicate to them what their position would be this year. Yet when a great commercial magnate from Bombay approached them for the purposes of making them an offer they would not even give him a hearing. They did not as much as wait to know what the offer was. One is tempted to ask what has been the cost to the Company of the peregrinations round the country of Mr. Jehangir Madan and the sum total of his achievements while on tour and of one achievement I know. At present Simla's business is very disappointing. The Managing Agents have admitted that in their letters to a very large shareholder there. The Company owns a very expensive property there. Not being satisfied with this, in these hard times, Mr. Jehangir succeeds in persuading his partners to take over for five years at a high rental the lease of another theatre, the construction of which was nearing an end while he was there. I may mention here in passing that this second "cinema" theatre was projected in 1919 and every one in Simla has very grave doubts about two cinemas ever paying in Simla. I do not here wish to dilate on the loss of revenue of some thousands of rupees every year by losing a tenant in the Company's own building.

Sir, I could go on *ad infinitum* giving such details but I hope this will suffice. Let the share-holders now demand from the directors a thorough investigation by Mr. Billimoria and failing compliance with it present a petition to Government under Section 138 of the Companies' Act and may I request you, Sir, again to lend your powerful support to them?—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

July 10.

MADRAS JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

MADRAS, July 17.

The Jail administration in Madras during the year 1924 marks a decrease in the total prison population, a large number of admission of civil prisoners, decrease in the number of admissions of juveniles and young persons, decrease in the number of jail offences and punishments, increase in the number of corporal punishments, decrease in the total expenditure and cost per head and decline in sick and mortality rates.

Among the principal events of importance in the jail administration are the appointment of retired Commissioned Officers of the Army as gate-keepers in all Central and District Jails and the introduction of a Weekly Paper name "Jail Chronicle" for the use of prisoners. During the year forty-five convicts belonging to this presidency were received from the Andamans on medical grounds.—A. P.

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I.P. 386

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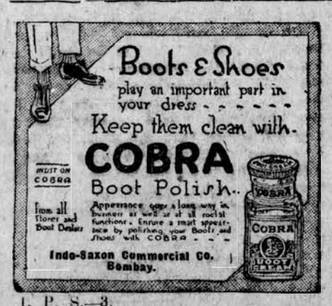
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Indo-Saxon Commercial Co. Bombay.

1. P. S.—3.

ROUND THE WORLD ON BICYCLES.

TWO PARSI YOUTHS' EXPERIENCES.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The following is their own narrative of the cycle tour round the world of two Parsi youths who reached America in June:—

Round the world tours have been undertaken by many but in nine cases out of ten walking is preferred and we have many instances on record of such "Globe Trotters" as they styled. It is very seldom that we hear of these tours having been successfully completed. Recently, the conclusion of war has given fresh impetus to such globe trotters who are out to encircle the globe in one way or another.

But cycling round the world is unique in itself, and the fact that very few undertake such a tour is sufficient to show that it is not an easy task as may be supposed, especially when we take into consideration the tedious hill climbing, crossing dreary and desolate deserts and passing through semi-civilised countries where there are no roads and where the life of a traveller is in danger.

The last successful attempt on record of cycling round the world is by three Englishmen Lowe, Lun and Foster (now Sir Foster Fraser).

The route undertaken by us is the longest ever attempted by any globe cyclist and is deliberately planned to include the most difficult overland desert journeys which has so far never been undertaken by any cyclist in the world; I mean the great tour deserts of Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Sinai deserts.

Both of us (Sgt. J. P. Bapasola and Pte. R. J. Bhumgara) are members of the 11th, 2nd Bombay Pioneers (Terr.) and also of the Cyclists' Touring Club of London and are trained athletes.

Some brief description as to equipment will be of interest. Spare clothing, etc., and carried on the luggage carrier, a blanket tied up on the handle bar and haversack carried on the includes maps, books, tools and accessories, medicines and other article of necessity, while a water-bottle dangling on the handlebar brings the total weight to over eighty pounds.

INDIAN GRAND TRUNK ROADS.

Soon after leaving Bombay on the 15th October, 1923, we were on the famous Grand Trunk Road, the cyclists' delight and the motorists' pride. These are excellent roads lined with big shady trees on each side affording excellent protection to a fatigued traveller from the heat of the tropical sun.

Moreover, the pleasures of travelling are enhanced by the "Rest Houses" or "Travellers'" Bungalows as they are called, where good food and accommodation could always be had. In other words, what are inns in England are these Bungalows in India.

After crossing in succession the Western Ghats (mountain ranges), the Chandor and Satpura ranges, we reached Agra.

THE TAJ MAHAL.

We have seen so many architectural wonders but none can equal this beautiful edifice. It is indeed an everlasting glory to Mumtaz Mahal in whose memory it was built by the Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan.

At Delhi we were received by His Excellency Lord Reading the Viceroy of India, who signed his autograph in our autograph book.

While cycling through Baluchistan our lives were in danger, because only a couple of days before our entry into Baluchistan Major Finnis, the Political Agent, was shot dead by the hostile tribe, and in order to escape attention and safeguard ourselves we had to change our dress.

Next we entered Persit where a dreary and resolate desert waylaid us. Even motor cars have to take sufficient food and water and have great difficulty in passing through this place. In some places the sand is so soft that a special crew of labourers is kept to push the car through the sands.

The only food we got was bread in the form of a flat circular cake about 3/8 inch thick and 12 to 15 inches in diameter while water was absolutely unobtainable. The telegraph posts were the only guide and sand and horizen the only object in view.

From Persia we came to Mesopotamia and reached Baghdad where H. M. the King of Iraq gave us an audience and added his autograph to our collection.

This desert journey was accomplished under the most adverse conditions. A very violent wind with sand storms continued to blow for days throughout while the extreme heat of 150 degrees made us completely sunourn when we reached our destination Jerusalem.

Soon after leaving Jerusalem the fortile valleys and lovely mountanious scenery changed into an arid desert with burning sand. It was the worst of its kind so far crossed. The mere sight of the frightful and horrible Sand Dunes "made our hair stand on end" where we followed the Railway and employed the ingenious device of putting the cycle on the rail and wheeling it.

It was in this desert that we had a chance of our life when we were attacked by the natives owing to a misunderstanding, and we had to collect all our resources to avoid a catastrophe.

In Europe we cycled through Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and are now in Great Britain—15,000 miles.

On the Continent our worst experience was in Italy, where we were imprisoned the whole night as German spies, but the next morning amidst every one's laughter we were set free.

Leaving Italy we entered Switzerland over the Simplon Pass. It was in the beginning of November that we entered the Pass when it was blocked up with snow. The snow was over two feet and when we were half the way through the Pass we got completely benumbed with cold and though of giving it up but the Simplon Hespice rescued us.

After cycling through England, Scotland and Ireland we sailed over to U. S. A. and intend making our way home by Japan China—23,500 miles so far covered. A. P.

WHAT IS TAMMANY HALL?

(By Mahatma Gandhi.)

Exception has been taken to my defence at a Memorial meeting of the memory of Deshbandhu against the charge of Tammany Hall methods. It has been taken on the ground that such a reference at a Memorial meeting was a jarring note. I believe that I have the sense of the delicate. I knew what I was doing. I was presenting Deshbandhu's life to the students of Calcutta. I had in my mind audible whispers about Tammany Hall methods alleged to have been adopted by Deshbandhu. And as I had a most vivid recollection of my conversation with him on the matter, I felt that I would have been false to the sacred memory of a comrade if I had not assured the students of the baselessness of the charge. After all we will not make the memory of our distinguished countrymen sacred by covering their blemishes. It should be permissible to cherish the memory of our heroes at the same time that we acknowledge their proved blemishes False delicacy is no delicacy. If Deshbandhu was guilty of Tammany Hall methods, let us own the fact and whilst treasuring all that was noblest in him, let us beware of his particular methods. But believing as I did that he was not guilty of those methods, I could not conceive a happier occasion than the one I had at the University Institute.

But what are Tammany Hall methods? If I know them correctly, it is a name given to the machinations secret and openly resorted to by a class of men in America for seizing for their selfish end corporations and offices in which they do not hesitate to make use of fraud, bribery and every form of public corruption. I had the most emphatic repudiation from Deshbandhu's most trusted lieutenants and then at Darjeeling from Deshbandhu himself with the invitation to investigate such charges and publicly denounce every proved charge of bribery or corruption. The first indispensable test of Tammany Hall is obviously lacking. Neither Deshbandhu nor his lieutenants to his knowledge had any selfish ends to serve. Indeed such people could not long remain with him. So if any one bribed anybody else it was for an unselfish end. But personally I draw no distinction between the two forms of bribery. Nor did Deshbandhu draw any. He said to me emphatically that he could not, even if he would, free his country by corrupt methods if only because the Government had reduced bribery or corruption to a perfect science. The truth is that for the first time within the experience of the present generation we have a well-drilled, disciplined and compact political party functioning in the Councils and the Assembly. It, therefore, seems unthinkable to some that such a party could be kept together without bribery and corruption The Government has done their best to discredit the party by all the means at its command. Rival political parties have lent a ready ear to every rumour or talk about bribery. There is no doubt that some people honestly believe that bribery was one of the means resorted to by Deshbandhu for keeping the party together and gaining other support at crucial moments in the Council.

So far as I know there is no foundation for the charge. The memory of Deshbandhu will not suffer by anyone who can clearly establish the charge of his having done so. It is better that the public know definitely what is said in inaudible tones. After all, the charge was not merely against the Deshbandhu, rather it was more against his party than against him personally. Though he is no more among us, the party survives. And if I know it, I know that it is capable of standing the searchlight of investigation if anyone has proof of corruption against it.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING

MADRAS, July 17.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day enlarged on bail James Watson alias Thomas William Perret, European, aged fifty-seven on furnishing two sureties of ten thousand rupees each. The accused who was charged with the offence of cheating was running in Madras an Exchange known as Watson's Exchange and had been constantly advertising for storekeepers and cashiers in his exchange. In response to one such advertisement the complainant applied for the post of store-keeper and furnished on demand security of one thousand rupees. The complainant was forthwith appointed store-keeper on a salary of fifty rupees but finding in the course of his employment that there was no store which he could keep the complainant grew suspicious of the bonafides of his employer and demanded back his security. This was however, refused and the complainant immediately placed the whole matter in the hands of the police. In the course of investigation by the police, it was made clear that the accused had acted similarly with many others of his employees. The case stands adjourned to July 28th.—A. P.

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COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

STOCKS ETC.

London, July 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960-90 £88 1-2 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5-8 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929-47 £100 1-4 unchanged

Conversion Loan £76 13-16 unchanged.

Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent £101 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 7 per cent £105 1-2 unchanged.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent 56 7-8 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent 51 nominal.

Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 unchanged.

Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1-8 unchanged.

SHARES

London, July 18.

Hongkong Bank £133 1-2.
Chartered Bank £19 3-8.
National Bank £46 1-4.
P. and O. Bank £10.
Eastern Bank £6 1-16.

SHARE BAZAR EXCHANGE QUOTATION

Bombay, July 18.

Two reports contributed to create nervousness in the share-market to-day. In view of the unfounded reports spread by the commercial correspondent of a morning contemporary, there was nervousness visible in the market, with the result, that the bears began to hammer down Tata Hydros, Fazal and Bombay Dyeing shares and succeeded in depressing the market. The fall yesterday was quite unjustified, but it seems that the bears succeeded in their tactics. The market closed easy.

Fazals opened at Rs. 826/4, dropped down to Rs. 802/8, but closed at Rs. 807/8.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 817/8 dropped to Rs. 800, and closed at the same rate, Rs. 800.

Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 828/12, dropped down to Rs. 802/8 but closed at Rs. 810

Market is not likely to depress much.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	50
Central	25	1½	23 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1437 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	380
Union	72	..	3-8
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-2
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28 4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	27-8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	40
Katni Cement D.	40	..	95
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47-4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	827 8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	80	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	145
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	640
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	82-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	170
Scindia Steam	30	..	6-6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	502-8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	815
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94 6
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	810
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	860
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	372 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sahapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	645
New Prince of Wales	500	61	830
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	131 4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	352 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	85
Burma Corporation	% 10	0-6	9 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	—	4 4
	Sh. 8	..	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	17-8	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	100
Mekenzie	100	30 p.c.	337-8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	85
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	28
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	53 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	14-12
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	21 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	395
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	9-8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	800
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	375
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	345
Central India O.	100	16	456-4
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47 8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7 8y	103 12
Coorla	100	7	145
Crescent	100	6	210
Currimbhoy	250	..	365
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	585
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1-6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	307-8
Edward Sassoon	200	..	155
Elphinstone O.	100	..	26-8
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	25	807-8
Finlay	100	20	132 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	47 8
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	218-12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	—
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	330
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	92 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4675
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	—
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathuradas	100	..	150
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	120
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City o fBombay	100	10	215
New Great Eastern	200	10y	313 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	460
Phoenix	100	15	450
Planet	100	—	20
Premier	100	—	62 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	30
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9300
Simplex	250	..	121 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	457 8
Swan	100	50	165
Tata Mill O.	500	..	80
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	33	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	39
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	40
Bombay Dyeing	817-8	820	800	80
Century	352-8	353-12	343-12	34
Central India	458-12	460	455	456
Colaba Land	106-4	105	..	103 0
Crescent	213-12	213-12	210	2 5
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	1 58
Fazulbhoy	826-4	826-4	802-8	807-8
Finlay	..	..	..	132-8
Globe	..	..	..	47-4
Gokak	..	..	..	101-0
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	220
Indore Malwa	391-4	392-8	388-12	390
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1105
Madhowjee	..	..	..	0
Mathuradas	..	..	..	150
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	128
Mysore	..	..	..	107-2
New Great	317-8	320	313-12	313-10
Pabaney	..	..	..	31 0
Pearl	467-8	467-8	460	460
Phoenix	..	..	..	450
Simplex	126-4	128-12	121-4	121-4
Swadeshi	463-12	465	456-4	457-8
Swan Mills	..	..	..	165
Tata Mill	..	..	..	80

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	131-4
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	82-8
,, Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	99-6
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	7-2
Indian Cement	..	..	..	25
Central India Mining	..	..	..	28
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	40
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	47-8
Tata Hydro	828-12	828-12	802-8	810
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..	16
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	56-14	56-14	—	53-8

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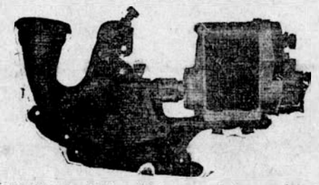

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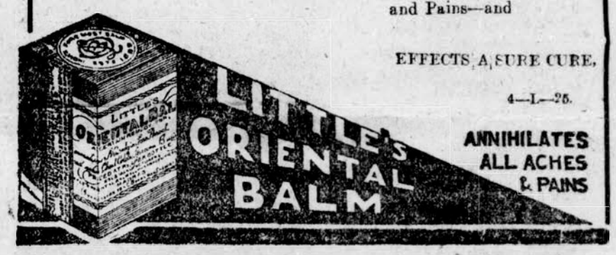

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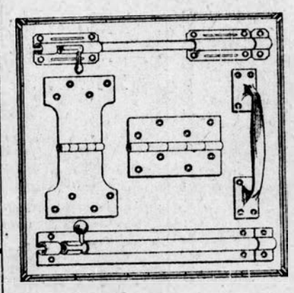

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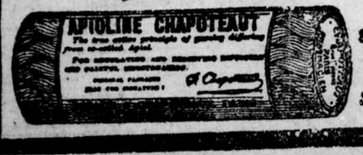

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